

DAILY REPORT

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LANGE URGES CLOSER PACIFIC COOPERATION AT FORUM

BK050718 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Aug 75

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has urged closer defense links between South Pacific nations. He was speaking in the Cook Islands before the opening session of the 15th annual South Pacific Forum meeting in the capital Rarotonga. Leaders from the 13 South Pacific Forum nations have gathered for the 3-day meeting which is expected to discuss such regional topics as independence for New Caledonia, a nuclear-free zone, continued French nuclear testing, and the troubled ANZUS defense treaty. The opening session is an informal round of talks at the residence of the host, Prime Minister Sir Thomas Davis. Later, the leaders will attend ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of Cook Islands independence.

The New Zealand leader said closer defense relations were necessary in the interests of regional security. He said he was anxious that people in the Pacific should feel a real security and not an illusory one. Mr Lange said he was not suggesting a huge military infrastructure, but a closer defense understanding between nations in the region. The New Zealand leader said security was not just a military concept, but also involved economic matters including such questions as maritime surveillance and a monitoring of fishing activity in the region.

ASEAN GROUP APPEALS TO U.S. OVER JENKINS BILL

BK031106 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Aug 85 p 32

[Text] The ASEAN Confederation of Employers (ACE) today made a joint resolution calling on the United States to exclude ASEAN countries if the so-called Jenkins Bill is passed into law. The appeal followed a request made by the Thai delegation, according to the executive director of the Employers' Confederation of Thailand (ECOT) Chamnian Chungtrakun.

The Thai delegation, led by ECOT honorary president Banchoet Chonwichan and president Udom Witthayasirinan, submitted an urgent motion to the meeting to consider the so-called U.S. Jenkins Bill.

If the proposed bill, now pending consideration by Congress, is passed into law, it would adversely affect textile and other related industries of developing countries, particularly ASEAN members, the Thai delegation said. For Thailand, passage of the bill would affect not only textile entrepreneurs but also thousands of hundreds of employees in textile industries, the delegation added. The Thai representatives, therefore, appealed to the meeting to support a joint resolution of the ACE that would call on the U.S. to exclude ASEAN countries if Congress passes the protectionist bill.

Before the meeting, ECOT spokesman Sophon Wichittrakon told the WORLD that the bill, if passed by Congress, would spawn grave consequences to the economic development of ASEAN countries since the textile industry is the largest source of employment. Indonesia and Thailand would be most affected by the bill, he said.

The 11th meeting of the Board of Directors of the ACE was held at the Dusit Thani Hotel this morning. The meeting was attended by 26 representatives from employers' organizations in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and assistant director-general of the International Labour Organisation S. Nakatani.

RELEASED DOCUMENTS SHOW 1950'S U.S. NUCLEAR PLAN

OW031215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, Aug. 3 KYODO -- The United States Far East Forces Command mapped out a nuclear strategic plan in preparation against a nuclear war in the second half of the 1950s making Japan its command post. This is revealed by formerly secret military documents obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE from a research organization of Asian affairs.

The documents say that during the 1958 crisis in the Taiwan Straits, U.S. forces were preparing for a possible nuclear attack on mainland China. It was already known that the U.S. had been considering the use of nuclear arms in the early 1950s: in the Korean war; the first crisis in the Taiwan Straits in 1954, and the defeat of French forces in Dien Bien Phu, Vietnam, also in 1954. However, according to the documents, the U.S. did not have a nuclear strategy flexible enough to deal with a localized nuclear war in the early 1950s.

The United States later adopted President Dwight D. Eisenhower's "new look" military posture. Under the new policy, the Tokyo-based U.S. Far East Forces had also their own nuclear strategy plan covering the Far East area, the documents show. The strategy is clearly revealed in one of the documents, dated June 1955.

Gen. Maxwell Taylor, then head of the U.S. Army's Far East Command, issued a lengthy directive called "Standard Operating Procedure for Atomic Operations in the Far East." The procedure was revamped in 1956 by Taylor's successor, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, according to the documents. Gen. Taylor planned to coordinate a nuclear war from a special theater joint operations center which he set up in Tokyo, the documents said. Alternate emergency nuclear command posts were also established in Japan, at Fuchu Air Station and Yokosuka, according to the documents. Taylor also set up the first full-blown nuclear weapons storage and logistics system in the Far East.

The documents say that Gen. Lemnitzer listed the "accounting officers" at each storage and transit site who were responsible to the Far East commander for receiving, storing and protecting nuclear weapons. Under the center in Tokyo, 20 "accounting officers" had been deployed in 14 Japanese sites including Okinawa and Iwo Jima Island, the documents reveal. The 13 sites listed were Ikego, Sobe (Okinawa), Kadena (Okinawa), Iwo Jima Island, Johnson Air Base in Tokorozawa, Itatsuke, Misawa, Komaki, Sasebo, Naha (Okinawa), Yokosuka, Iwakuni and Atsugi.

The documents also listed nuclear weapon disposal units in the Far East Command in 1956. The units were in Japan, South Korea, Guam and the Philippines. Disposal units in Japan were located in Ikego, Funaoka (Miyagi Prefecture), Hozono (Kamada) which is believed to have been a site in Soraki County, Kyoto Prefecture, Makiminato (Okinawa), Tachikawa, Kokura, Kozoji (Kasugai City), Yokosuka and Sasebo. The sites deployed with "accounting officers" could be considered as places in which nuclear weapons were actually stored or kept while in transit during the 1950s, the research organization says. The nuclear disposal units sites might be thought as storage points for nuclear arms, it says.

The documents were provided to KYODO by Peter Hayes (Australian), Walden Bello (Filipino) and Lyuba Zarsky (American) of the research organization Nautilus. They are part of voluminous documents the researchers have gathered from the U.S. National Archives and other sources. The three will publish a book on the documents later this year. An excerpt from the book will appear in the Japanese magazine SEKAI (THE WORLD) on its September issue to be published next week.

LARGE DEPOSIT INTEREST RATES TO BE LIBERALIZED

OW030931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO -- In its first step toward interest rate decontrol, the Finance Ministry will liberalize interest on large-denomination time deposits -- 1 billion yen or more per account -- around October, ministry sources said Saturday. The move is part of Japan's ongoing financial market liberalization. The government pledged in a market-opening action program unveiled Tuesday to lift mandatory interest ceilings on such large deposits "this fall."

The program also promised liberalization of interest on smaller-denomination large time deposits -- 100 million yen or more -- "by the spring of 1987." The ministry is to consider liberalizing interest on all deposits in the course of decontrol on large ones. The gradual interest liberalization is based on an agreement reached in May last year by the so-called Japan-U.S. yen-dollar committee.

The ministry also plans to take other liberalization measures by early 1987, including lengthening the maximum maturity of certificates of deposit (CDs) to one year from six months currently and lowering the maximum denomination of money market certificates (MMCs) -- deposits with interest rates linked to market levels -- to 20-30 million yen from 50 million yen. Interest rates on large-lot interbank deposits will also be liberalized along with the planned decontrol on large time deposits, the sources said.

Some banks -- mainly small ones -- usually place deposits at large banks to have them act as their branches under correspondent arrangements for settlement of various transactions. Such interbank deposits are also subject to interest control. But the Bank of Japan fears that interest decontrol on interbank deposits may trigger a massive shift of funds to such deposits from the bill discount and all call money markets, where financial institutions lend and borrow short-term funds for immediate needs under Central Bank control. To prevent such a disorderly shift, the Central Bank intends to let brokers act as intermediaries for interbank deposits, as it currently does in the short-term money markets, to keep watch on interest trends, bank sources said. Short-term moneybrokers are required to report their daily business to the Central Bank.

MINISTRIES SET LOAN TERMS FOR SATELLITE IMPORTS

OW021015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Friday agreed on terms of loans to be provided by the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan to finance imports of communications satellites. The interest rate was set at 6.8 percent per annum and the repayment period at 10 years. The terms are easier than those of loans provided by the Ex-Im Bank for importing manufactured goods: an annual interest rate of 7.1 percent and repayment over five years.

An official of Japan Communications Satellite Co., preparing to inaugurate satellite communications business, described the loan terms as "quite satisfactory." He said the company will soon apply to the Ex-Im Bank for a loan of some 13 billion yen. The company, established in February this year jointly by C. Itoh and Co., Mitsui and Co. and Hughes Communications Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Hughes Aircraft Corp. of the United States. The company placed a 300 million dollar order with Hughes Communications in June for a communications satellite and related facilities.

The company is expected to need some 26 billion yen in the current business year and half the fund will be financed by the Ex-Im Bank if its application is accepted.

The agreement between the two ministries follows a package of market-opening measures announced by the government April 9 this year, which incorporated the Ex-Im Bank's lending scheme for importing communications satellites. The new loan terms are expected to help Japan's purchase of foreign communications satellites, mainly from the U.S., and contribute to alleviating Japan-U.S. trade friction in the telecommunications equipment area, officials of the two ministries said.

U.S. ENVOY TO UN DISCUSSES S. AFRICA WITH ABE

OW050915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO -- Vernon Walters, the American ambassador to the United Nations, said here Monday the United States favors technological assistance to South African blacks rather than mandatory sanctions on Pretoria. In a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Walters argued that mandatory sanctions might undermine the campaign to end apartheid and affect blacks more severely than whites in South Africa. The U.S. envoy spelled out Washington's South African policy of "constructive engagement" in separate talks with Abe and later with Chusei Yamada, director general of the ministry's United Nations Bureau, a ministry spokesman said.

The United States and Britain vetoed a call for mandatory sanctions late last month, prompting the U.N. Security Council to call on all member countries to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa. Foreign Minister Abe told Walters that Japan is reviewing the council's decision and contemplating new punitive measures against South Africa. He did not elaborate, the spokesman said. Unlike the United States and European countries, Japan does not maintain ambassadorial relations with South Africa, although it does conduct sizable trade with South Africa.

Walters, a cabinet-level diplomat, also emphasized that the United States is strongly committed to the United Nations despite criticism within America against the world body for frequent "name-calling" by member states. The ministry spokesman said Walters also indicated the U.S. plans to rejoin the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) once the U.N. agency carries out necessary reforms.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW040700 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO -- Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde arrived Sunday for a weeklong official visit to Japan. Goshu will meet Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday. Japanese officials said Goshu and Abe will chiefly discuss ways for economic recovery and industrial development of Ethiopia plagued with prolonged drought.

NODONG SINMUN RESPONDS TO SOUTH STATEMENT ON OLYMPICS

SK040150 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 3 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August commentary: "Olympics Cannot Be Utilized for an Impure Political Plot"]

[Text] In his statement dated 30 July, a vice premier of our country's State Administration Council proposed that the North and the South jointly host the 24th Olympic Games. Our proposal for cohosting the games was put forth after much deep thought over the present difficulty facing the Olympic movement. It is aimed at preventing the Olympic movement from splitting by seeing the 24th Olympic Games excellently proceed. It not only conforms to this basic spirit and charter of the Olympics, but also is a very rational and just measure from the viewpoint of North-South relations. Indeed, various countries of the world, Cuba and Greece, are actively supporting and giving their consent to our proposal for cohosting the games, calling it a broad-minded, epochal proposal, which would allow all countries to participate, and an affirmative proposal, which would contribute to further deepening the understanding between the North and the South.

By the way, the South Korean puppets are finding fault with our aboveboard proposal. In connection with our proposal for cohosting the games, the man in the post of the puppet sports minister held a press conference on 2 July. He clamored: The proposal for cohosting the games violates the charter of the Olympics. It is aimed at obstructing the Olympic Games. We cannot but ask why he said what someone else should say: The assertion to host the Olympic Games only in the South of our divided country itself is an act that excessively runs counter to the basic spirit and principle of the Olympics.

Originally, Seoul -- the U.S. colony and military base and the place of harsh human rights violations -- is not the place where the Olympic Games with the noble spirit of peace, harmony, friendship, and cooperation can be held. The fact that Seoul, South Korea was decided as the venue for the 24th Olympic Games was the fruition of the impure political plot by the U.S. imperialists and their followers trying to create a relevant atmosphere for the fabrication of the two Koreas under the pretext of an international sports festival. From that time on, when Seoul was put forth as a candidate for the venue for the 24th Olympic Games, various countries of the world strongly opposed and rejected it. Furthermore, numerous nonaligned countries, Third World nations, and even Western countries as well as the socialist countries, are rejecting today Seoul as the venue for the games. They are raising their voices saying that it will be necessary to reconsider the dispatch of athletes if the Olympic Games are held in Seoul.

If the Seoul Olympic Games are enforced in conformity with the puppets' assertions, while such world public opinion is ignored, it is clear that many countries will not be able to participate. This means a split and the ruin of the Olympic movement -- a development which can never be looked on indifferently. Furthermore, if the Olympic Games are held only in the South of our divided country, this would result in further inciting the splittists' scheme to fabricate the two Koreas and promoting North-South confrontation and antagonism, thereby aggravating the tense situation. This also does more harm than good to the country's peace and peaceful reunification. Also, this is totally contradictory to the spirit of the Olympic movement for promoting friendship and cooperation with all peoples.

The puppets' opposition to our proposal for cohosting the games is nothing but another revelation of their inner desire to use the Olympic Games for their schemes of long-term power in office and of the two Koreas fabrication, not caring about the fate of the Olympic Games. This is an antinational, antipopular, and antipeace criminal act running counter to the desires of the peoples at home and abroad who aspire to see the Olympic goals and who aspire for Korea's reunification. The puppets are describing South Korea as if it were a free democracy, while being very sensitive to the fact that Seoul is not a suitable venue for the Olympic Games. This also is a sophistry.

Our proposal for cohosting the games is based on the free comings and goings between the North and the South. Their opposition to this cannot but be interpreted as showing their admission that they are afraid of free comings and goings and that they do not want to see the misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South removed and the country's reunification promoted. The puppets' inner desire to make the Olympic Games run off the normal track of the Olympic movement and to use the games for their impure political plot have not changed at all. If the South Korean puppets are interested in the wholesome development of the Olympic movement, they should not oppose our proposal for cohosting the games. The best effective way to prevent the Olympic movement from splitting and to see the 24th Olympic Games excellently proceed lies in realizing our proposal for cohosting the games.

We expect that the governments and public personages of all world's countries cherishing the Olympic movement, in particular, the International Olympic Committee, will take a relevant affirmative measure as soon as possible, while paying close attention to our aboveboard proposal.

'TALK' REITERATES PROPOSAL TO COHOST OLYMPIAD

SK020932 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0545 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Most Realistic and Reasonable Way To Successfully Hold the Olympic Games"]

[Text] The statement issued by Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, on cohosting the 24th Olympics by the North and South is enjoying active support among the governments of all countries and the figures of social and sports circles in the world. This is because the proposal for cohosting the Olympics is the most realistic, reasonable, fair, and aboveboard overture to successfully hold the 24th Olympic Games.

As is known, the Olympic movement is being faced by serious crises in connection with the decision to hold the 24th Olympics in Seoul. The decision to hold them in the southern part of the divided country runs very much counter to the basic ideal and principles of the Olympics. As the world knows, Seoul, South Korea, is not a proper place to hold the Olympics with the lofty ideal of peace, harmony, friendship, and cooperation. South Korea is occupied by foreign forces. Because of this, the North and South are acutely confronting each other in Korea. Also, because of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the situation on the Korean peninsula is more strained than in other areas of the world and the danger of war constantly exists. Furthermore, South Korea is a place in which the people's freedom and rights to survival are ruthlessly infringed upon.

Political and social disturbances are becoming more serious in South Korea with each passing day. It is expected that, under the situation in which the puppets are planning to hold a so-called presidential election in 1988 when the 24th Olympics are scheduled to be held, confrontation between the ruling group and the people will become more acute.

In addition, all the socialist countries and numerous nonaligned and Third World countries do not even recognize South Korea as a sovereign country and have no relations with it. It is as clear as day that sports delegations of all countries and nations cannot get together free of fear at this place and hold the Olympics to promote friendship, cooperation, and peace.

The decision to hold the 24th Olympics in Seoul was cooked up in a far-fetched manner by the U.S. imperialists and their followers, who do not want peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, in order to achieve their impure political purposes. By taking advantage of the Olympic Games, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are scheming to invite the sports delegations of the socialist countries, which do not recognize the South Korean regime, and nonaligned and Third World countries to Seoul, thus pretending like South Korea were a sovereign state, justifying the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea, and creating an atmosphere to fabricate two Koreas.

Holding the Olympics in only one part of divided Korea will result in bolstering the maneuvers of the splittists to fabricate two Koreas in bringing forth not national unity but antagonism and confrontation between the North and South, and in aggravating the strained situation. Also, it will cause division within the Olympic movement itself.

Precisely for this reason, many countries of the world have expressed strong opposition from the time when Seoul turned out to win the venue for the 24th Olympics. Countless nonaligned and Third World countries, including the socialist countries, strongly opposed the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul. Also voices demanding moving the venue of the Games from Seoul to other place for the future destiny of the Olympic movement rang out even in such Western countries as Italy and France.

If the Seoul Olympics are enforced in defiance of world public opinion, the socialist countries, nonaligned and Third World countries will not be able to attend the Games. The present situation lays at the crossroads of whether or not the Olympic movement is saved from division and ruin.

At this very moment, the vice premier of the State Administration Council has issued a statement in which he expressed concern over the fact that the Olympic movement is faced with serious crises, and asserted that the North and South should cohost the 24 Olympics to tide over the crises.

As for the title of the 24th Olympics, he proposed calling them the Korean Olympic Games or the Korean Pyongyang-Seoul Olympic Games. Also, he made clear that it is reasonable to hold half of the games in Pyongyang and Seoul, respectively, and to form a single team of the North and South of Korea and attend the games. Our proposal to cohost the games is the most realistic way which graphically reflects the unanimous aspirations of the world's people to prevent the Olympic movement from being split and to hold the Olympics in conformity with its own goals.

If our proposal to cohost the Olympics is realized, all countries, including countries which have seemed to boycott the Seoul Olympics, rejecting Seoul as the venue, will participate in the 24th Olympic Games and prevent the Olympic movement from being split. Also, the realization of our proposal will favorably affect the ongoing North-South dialogue, thus contributing to averting confrontation and division in Korea, and promoting peace and peaceful reunification. No reason nor grounds for opposing our proposal for cohosting the games is conceivable. For this reason, many countries of the world have extended active support to our proposal for cohosting the Games since it was made public.

OTHER COUNTRIES SUPPORT PROPOSAL ON OLYMPICS

PRC Media on Proposal

SK041255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Chinese papers and publications reported on the content of the statement announced by the vice premier of the State Administration Council of our country in connection with the 24th Olympics. The 2 August issue of RENMIN RIBAO stated that the vice premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK announced a statement in connection with the 24th Olympics, and reported on the content of the statement as follows:

He pointed out that the basic ideal of the Olympics is to promote friendship and unity among the sportsmen of the world's nations through sound sports activities and to contribute to the cause of world peace. He also stressed that hosting of the Olympics by any one side of divided Korea would facilitate perpetuation of Korea's division and further aggravate tensions on the Korean peninsula. He noted that it is good for North and South Korea to cohost the 24th Olympics, and that the name of the Olympics should be the Korean Olympiad or Pyongyang-Seoul Korea Olympics, and the games held half in Pyongyang and half in Seoul. He proposed that a single team be formed between North and South Korea to participate in the games.

Along the same lines, BEIJING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO reported on the content of the statement on 1 August and XINHUA reported on the statement on 30 July.

Hungarian Athlete Comments

SK020429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow July 31 (KCNA) -- Speakers at the third subcommittee meeting of the sports centre of the 12th World Youth and Students festival which was held on July 31 unanimously stressed that the designation of Seoul as the site of the 1988 Olympiad was unjust. They exposed and denounced the moves of the imperialists to misuse sports activities for a political aim.

Magyar Zoltan of Hungary, a two-time Olympic winner and three-time world gymnastics title holder, said that in the designation of the venue of the Olympiad in the future the opinions of national Olympic Committees must be taken into consideration. If the International Olympic Committee directed attention to the opinions of the national Olympic Committees, Seoul would not be chosen as the venue of the 1988 Summer Olympiad, he noted.

Cuban Official on Olympics

SK030549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- Alberto Juan Torrena, vice-president of the Cuban National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, said that the decision to hold the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul would perpetuate the split of the Korean nation, according to a report of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba August 1. The Seoul Olympiad means trampling underfoot the Korean people's desire for the peaceful and democratic reunification, he stressed. He warned that the decision of the International Olympic Committee to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul, like that of the Los Angeles Games, which had been a point of controversy, will speedily commercialize sports and bring an allround crisis to the committee. He stressed the need to organize sports by the unified national organisations.

DFRF DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK040948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] The DFRF Central Committee has issued the following statement denouncing South Korean military fascist clique for intensifying the suppression of democratic personages, including Kim Tae-chung, as well as youths and students.

Statement by the DFRF Central Committee:

At the moment, the fascist suppression of dissident personages of various strata, youths, and students is being intensified in South Korea with each passing day, running counter to the spirit of dialogue, detente, and unity. The unexpected measure of placing Kim Tae-chung, a democratic personage, under house arrest was taken on 31 July, while the racket of investigation into those involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee is being kicked up and the game of court trials of those involved is being played. Thus, public opinion at home and abroad expressing protest and denunciation is increasing.

Although the South Korean puppets themselves are making a poor excuse with regard to the measure of suppressing Kim Tae-chung, such a measure is nothing but illegal political retaliation, which is unreasonable and inappropriate. The South Korean military fascist clique was making a preposterous excuse, as if its measure of placing Kim Tae-chung under house arrest had been taken because he had been involved in political activities. However, the clique, subsequently changing its tune, has been fabricating the situation as though it placed Kim Tae-chung under house arrest as a measure to protect him at his home with a view to preventing him, in advance, from committing an illegal act. This notwithstanding, no excuse of the puppets can justify their fascist tyranny of placing Kim Tae-chung under house arrest and infringing upon his human rights.

This time, the puppets lifted the measure of placing Kim Tae-chung under house arrest after 3 days. This fact itself shows that they themselves admit the illegality and unjust nature of their measure. The military fascist dictatorship has no reason or condition to victimize Kim Tae-chung, a democratic personage. He has done nothing but consistently call for democracy in South Korea and the country's peaceful reunification. This is a natural right for a politician, and also conforms with the aspiration and demand of the South Korean people. Nonetheless, the fascist clique has imposed various kinds of oppression on Kim Tae-chung, including terrorism, arrest, court trial, punishment, and forced expulsion, with a view to removing him, regarding him as a thorn in its side. What is even more, when he returned to South Korea last February, at the risk of his life, the fascist clique committed an arrogant act of transporting him in a police car and throwing him into his home, like cargo, surrounding him with a cordon of suppression by mobilizing as many as 7,000 police troops at the airport and along the roads.

This time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring barred Kim Tae-chung from leaving his home, while tying his hands and feet. Such an act is a continuation of political suppression. In the long run, the puppets' contemptible and bungling act of suppression clearly shows that all their propaganda about the so-called appeasement policy and campus autonomy is nothing but a camouflage aimed at covering up the viciousness of their harsh military fascist dictatorship, and that their genuine inner thoughts of lie in continually stepping up the fascist dictatorship.

The intensification of the fascist dictatorship is incompatible with dialogue, detente, and national unity.

If oppression and suppression are inflicted on individuals because they are dissidents, reconciliation and unity cannot be promoted within the nation at any time, nor can the country's reunification be realized through dialogue and negotiations. If the puppets, who are repeatedly mentioning the so-called national harmony and the open society, like the chanting of a Buddhist sutra, suppress and block the assertions by the workers and off-state personages demanding the basic rights for survival and democracy, because they are afraid of their assertions, and if the puppets hold a closed-door trial, in a secret room, of the college students who shouted slogans opposing outside forces, because they are afraid of students' assertions, this is really bogus national harmony and a bogus open society, is it not?

The South Korean fascist clique has committed a reckless barbarity of suppression. In words, the clique calls for the acclimatization of democracy, while it, in actuality, confiscates books by raiding bookstores in broad daylight, and raids an exhibition hall, confiscating fine art works and even bringing artists to summary trial. This proves that the clique will never give up its fascist, deep-rooted bad habits before its death.

The DFRF Central Committee resolutely denounces the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist criminal acts of making South Korea a darker land than the land that existed under the Yusin dictatorship, while running wild in political suppression and retaliation against democratic personages. The confrontation between democracy and fascism in South Korea, which has been staged over the past 40 years, shows that such a confrontation has always resulted in the ruin of fascist dictatorship. The Syngman Rhee dictatorship was overturned by the people's struggle for democracy. Pak Chong-hui's Yusin dictatorship also faced a shameful end in the rough current of the movement for democratization. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship can never be different either. It is already spending its last hours. The South Korean military fascist clique should know the blind alley facing it, and act with discretion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop the policy of suppression running counter to dialogue and national unity, restore Kim Tae-chung's original status at an early date, and unconditionally and immediately release the youths, students, and people who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned. The attitude toward such a principled assertion on our part, reflecting the entire nation's opinion and wish, will show whether or not the South Korean ruling bunch really wants dialogue, reconciliation, and national unity.

[Dated] 3 August 1985, Pyongyang

U.S. EQUIPPING F-15 WITH ELECTRONIC GEAR DECRIED

SK020942 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0853 GMT 27 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July commentary: "A Dangerous Move for a Nuclear War"]

[Text] It has been reported that the U.S. imperialists will soon equip F-15 fighters at Kadena Air Base on Okinawa with new electronic gadgetry. This is another dangerous move in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war preparations. It is known that these electronic gadgets enable a fighter to approach its target without being detected by rendering inoperable the instruments of the enemy which detect aircraft movement, and that the U.S. imperialists will equip F-15 fighters with them in an effort to put into practical use the new missile system which is designed to attack satellites in space with medium-range air-to-air missiles. Meanwhile, this new missile system is the center of public attention in connection with the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars" program. The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is a vicious plan to provoke a nuclear war in space.

The U.S. imperialists' attempt to equip F-15 fighters on Okinawa with new electronic gadgetry again shows that the U.S. imperialists, who have already turned Japan and other Far East regions into their nuclear war ground, are attempting to afflict the people in these regions with nuclear calamity by all means by turning these regions into even a space nuclear war ground. The U.S. imperialists' attempt also includes an attempt to further strengthen Okinawa as their nuclear war base and through this to mobilize Japan in their nuclear war strategy by pinioning Japan to the triangular military alliance or nuclear war alliance.

As is known, Okinawa is the U.S. imperialists' greatest military base and a base for a nuclear attack in the Far East. As many as 75 F-15 fighters which can be loaded with nuclear weapons are deployed there. The U.S. imperialists' attempt to equip F-15 fighters with new electronic gadgetry is aimed at dropping nuclear bombs or launching nuclear missiles at any time and at any place -- in other words, launching a first nuclear strike.

The conquest of the world is the U.S. imperialists' unchanging ambition. The U.S. imperialists believe that they must obtain military superiority by all means in order to realize their ambition. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to carry out the "star wars" program in an effort to gain military superiority and are frantically expediting preparations for "star wars." The United States is developing weapons to use in "star wars." The air-to-air missile is one of the weapons which they are developing. The U.S. imperialists plan to use F-15 fighters as a means of transporting and launching this missile. It is reported that an experiment for this plan has already been conducted.

One thing that we cannot overlook is the fact that Korea and Asia are a field of operations of the F-15 fighters on Okinawa. It is a well known fact that whenever a "Team Spirit" war exercise is conducted, these fighters fly to South Korea and prowl about South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to freely use nuclear weapons in militarily interfering and intervening in the affairs of our country, other socialist countries, and progressive Asian countries by equipping F-15 fighters with electronic gadgetry.

The U.S. imperialists' attempt to equip fighters on Okinawa with equipment as part of their effort to put space weapons for nuclear strike to practical use is actual proof of their efforts to find the ignition point for a thermonuclear war or space war anywhere but in Asia in order to realize their ambition to conquer the world. The danger of a nuclear war is further increasing on the Korean peninsula and in Asia, as well as in Japan, because of such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists must stop their preparations for a nuclear war and a space war against the Asian peoples and the world's peace-loving peoples. The U.S. imperialists' preparations for a nuclear war will only hasten their destruction.

KCNA CONDEMNS U.S.-SOUTH 'WAR EXERCISE'

SK030456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the South Korean puppet army staged one more provocative war exercise called joint drill for building a floating bridge in the upper reaches of the Riven Han on August 1, according to a radio report from Seoul. In their two-day exercise till August 2, they whipped up a war fever against the North, prattling about "improvement of joint operation capacity" and "mastering the handling of the river crossing equipment" The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique stage war exercises almost everyday and agitate for war against the DPRK at a time when the dialogue between North and South has been arranged thanks to our active step and sincere efforts. These criminal acts are designed to throw a wet blanket over the hard-won dialogue and aggravate the situation in Korea.

PAPER SUPPORTS SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST BAN DECISION

SK030300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 2 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August commentary: "A New Proposal, an Important Step"]

[Text] As has already been reported, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published a statement appealing to the U.S. Government to follow the unilateral measures taken by the Soviet Union to ban nuclear explosions. The statement pointed out that the Soviet Union decided to suspend nuclear testing beginning 6 August this year that if the United States takes similar actions, the measures on freezing tests until 1 January 1986 will be effective thereafter.

The unilateral measures taken by the Soviet Union to suspend nuclear explosions are meeting with a great response from socialist circles of the world. The progressive people, who have shown great concern over the ceaseless nuclear arms race and the daily increasing danger of nuclear war, have welcomed the Soviet decision as an important step for peace and a new peace-loving proposal. We highly appraise and support the new Soviet proposal. The Soviet decision to unilaterally freeze nuclear explosions is another clear reflection of the Leninist peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

Analysts of the global situation have observed that if the United States suspends nuclear explosions together with the Soviet Union, a thaw would occur in the USSR-U.S. arms reduction talks and the forthcoming high-level USSR-U.S. talks and a hopeful progress would be made in avoiding nuclear conflicts and easing tension. The U.S. authorities, however, have refused the Soviet proposal and have decided to continue nuclear explosions, running counter to the desire and expectations of the world's people aspiring for peace. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are not even slightly interested in ending the nuclear arms race.

Through different moves by Moscow and Washington, the world's people are perceiving the entirely different positions and policies of the Soviet Union and the United States on such basic issues as nuclear arms escalation versus nuclear weapons reduction, and nuclear war versus global peace. Proceeding from its fundamental socialist nature and its desire to ensure the security and peace of mankind, the Soviet Union has stressed many times that its supreme aim is to build a peaceful world free from war. Thus, the Soviet Union has consistently implemented a peace-loving foreign policy. The Soviet Union has put forth a series of important proposals from voluntarily bearing the duty not to use nuclear weapons first, to reducing and finally renouncing nuclear weapons.

Some time ago, the Soviet Union took measures unilaterally suspending the deployment of nuclear weapons in the European area until November. However, the U.S. imperialists, while raving about relaxing tensions, a world free from nuclear war, and so forth, are continuously researching, testing, and producing behind the scenes new nuclear weapons involving a great deal of military expenditure. The full-scale development of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, whose production was temporarily suspended, and all-weather strategic bombers has been launched, and new-type missiles have been deployed in submarines, aircraft, and carriers. Pershing II missiles and surface-launched cruise missiles are being deployed in West Europe. Because of such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, South Korea, in particular, is being reduced to an arsenal of nuclear weapons and the most dangerous magazine of nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to turn space into the site of nuclear war while frantically running to implement the "star wars" plan and to drag South Korea into this plan.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for nuclear arms reinforcement, the overall international situation has been strained and the danger of nuclear war is being increased in Europe and Northeast Asia.

The people of the world want peace. If the U.S. imperialists continue to fan the nuclear arms race, ignoring the voices of reason and justice, they will face greater denunciation and rejection by the world's people. The U.S. rulers should act in accordance with the desire and expectations of the progressive people, who want to live in a peaceful world free from war, and not run counter to the trend of the times.

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS USSR FRIENDSHIP MONTH

SK021010 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, a ceremony of opening the month of Korea-Soviet friendship was held at the Central Workers' Hall on 1 August. Placed on the front wall of the meeting place were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Slogans reading "Long live the 40th anniversary of national liberation" and "Long live the indomitable fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples" were hung at the meeting site, which was decorated with the flags of our country and the Soviet Union.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications and chairman of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee; Kim Pong-ul, minister of labor administration; Kwong Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs; and O Mun-hwan, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, participated in the meeting, along with functionaries concerned and workers from the city.

Also invited to the meeting were Soviet ambassador to our country Nikolay Shubnikov, members of the Soviet Embassy staff, and other Soviet guests staying in our country. The meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country.

Minister Kim Yong-chae spoke at the meeting. He first said that he was extending militant greetings to the fraternal Soviet people and the heroic men and officers of the Soviet Army, who helped our people in their struggle to annihilate Japanese imperialism and to achieve national liberation of our country by shedding blood. Pointing out that Korea's liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism was a shining fruition of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people and was a historical victory won by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KRA], who fought together with the Soviet Army, Minister Kim Hyong-chae said that under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean Communists and people persistently waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, to deal a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Noting that the KRA won a great victory of liberating Korea on 15 August 1945 by dealing an annihilating blow to the Japanese imperialists together with the courageous men and officers of the Soviet Army, he said that a great number of men and officers of the Soviet Army achieved immortal feats in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of Korea and sacrificed their noble youthfulness.

He said that on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, our country designated the period of 1-31 August as the month of Korea-Soviet friendship in order to broadly introduce the feats of the Soviet Army and to further strengthen the friendship and unity with the Soviet people, and that it will hold various functions in the center and local areas in a solemn manner. He talked of the persistent struggle of the Soviet people to complete a developed socialist society and realize the party's peace programs, holding aloft the banner of Lenin, the banner of the October Revolution.

He stated further that we sincerely rejoice, as with our own successes, over the fact that the Soviet people have achieved their endeavors to carry out the 11th Five-Year Plan and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with full preparations, firmly uniting around the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and actively supporting the just steps of the CPSU and Soviet Government to stop the arms race, abolish nuclear weapons, realize the demilitarization of outer space, and avert the danger of a thermonuclear war. He said: The Korean people will make all efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and advance firmly hand in hand with the Soviet people forever in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and win victory in socialism and communism.

Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov spoke next. He said: I convey ardent fraternal greetings and congratulations from the Soviet people to all Korean people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. He continued: Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean patriots and people waged a prolonged struggle against the Japanese imperialists, arms in hand, and greeted the liberation of the country on 15 August 1945. He further stated: The blood shed by the Soviet people in the struggle against the Japanese aggressors has become the permanent bond of Soviet-Korean friendship. Fifteen August is a common holiday of the Korean and Soviet peoples.

He went on to say: Over the past 40 years since liberation, the workers of the DPRK, under the tested leadership of the WPK led by Comrade Kim Il-song, have traversed the path of a glorious struggle and creation, and have turned their country into a socialist country with a developed industry and agriculture in a historically short period of time.

Noting that today the republic is carrying out the grand nature-remaking work of finding hundreds of thousand chongbo of new arable land in the sea along with the project of constructing the Nampo lockgate, he said: The Soviet people genuinely rejoice over the great successes attained by Korean workers and wish them greater success in realizing the program for the socialist economic construction of the 1980's put forward by the Sixth WPK Congress. Referring to Soviet-Korean friendly relations, he said: In particular, the historic visit to the Soviet Union a party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, and talks between the leaders of the two countries in Moscow in May 1984 became a very important occasion in still further deepening and consolidating Soviet-Korean friendly and cooperative relations. He talked about the joint measures of the socialist countries to realize arms reduction, prohibit the deployment of weapons in space, eradicate all military blocs, and peacefully settle the situation of confrontation and crises.

Saying that the WPK and the DPRK Government are tenaciously struggling for the peaceful reunification of Korea while successfully carrying out socialist construction, he stated: This struggle enjoys invariable support from the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Soviet Union supports the DPRK's proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and other proposals to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South.

He expressed firm belief that the functions to be held during the month of Korean-Soviet friendship, which has begun in the DPRK, will contribute to further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and peoples. The meeting ended with the chorus of the Internationale.

GROUP AT MOSCOW FESTIVAL MEETS SOVIET YOUTH

SK041125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow August 2 (KCNA) -- The youth and student delegation of our country to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students had a meeting with the Soviet delegation at the Korean Embassy in Moscow on August 2. Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and V. Andrianov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, made speeches at the meeting.

Kim Chang-yong said: The historic Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his meetings with the Soviet party and state leaders in May last year marked an important occasion in developing the Korean-Soviet friendship to a new, higher stage. Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and youths of the two countries have developed and strengthened in an allround way in all fields of the revolution and construction. He wished the Soviet young men and women greater success in the struggle for the building of a developed socialist society.

V. Andrianov expressed thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea for a great contribution to the preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. During the festival, he noted, the Soviet and Korean youths and students have established close relations with each other and deepened friendship. He said the Soviet young men and women would make every possible effort to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Korean youth. On the same day the Korean youth and student delegation had a meeting with Soviet cosmonauts. The delegation had meetings separately with the youth and student delegations from Poland and Hungary at the Korean Club in Moscow that day.

PRC EMBASSY PARTY MARKS ARMY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK030538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- Yuan Jun, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a Chinese film show and cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of August 7 [as received] on the occasion of the (? 58th) anniversary the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Invited there were Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk, Lieutenant General Chon Mun-uk, Major Generals O Kyong-hun and Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the KPA. Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were present on invitation. Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador, and Tian Sheng, member of the Chinese people's volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, were present on the occasion.

KIM IL-SONG PROMULGATES DECREE ON COMMEMORATION MEDAL

SK030500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on instituting the 40th Korean Liberation Anniversary Commemoration Medal.

The decree dated July 25 says that the 40th Korean Liberation Anniversary Commemoration Medal is instituted to award a state commendation to foreign friends who have contributed to strengthening and developing friendship and unity with our country and exchange and cooperation in various domains and celebrate the revolutionary holiday with our people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

More on Medal

SK030517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on instituting the National Liberation Commemoration Medal. The decree dated July 25 says that on the occasion of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the party's founding the national Liberation Commemoration Medal is instituted to award a state commendation to fighters who had participated in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and functionaries, working people and soldiers who devotedly struggled in the period of the building of a new country and the period of the just fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, upholding the leadership of our party against the country's liberation and made great contributions to strengthening of our party, people's power and People's Armed Forces and accelerating socialist economic and cultural construction by faithfully carrying out their revolutionary tasks in the struggle for the postwar reconstruction and development of the national economy and socialist construction.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC GROUP

Kim Receives Visitors

SK021042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received Friday the Egyptian Government trade delegation headed by Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, on a visit to our country. On hand were Choe Chong-kun, minister, and Yi Song-ok, vice-minister, of foreign trade. Also present were Egyptian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Muhyi al-Din Yusuf al-'Attar and his embassy official. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK031056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The Egyptian Government trade delegation presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister for economy and foreign trade of Egypt.

Delegation Departs

SK030542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The Egyptian Government trade delegation headed by Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, left here for home on August 2 by air after its four-day visit to Korea. During its stay in Korea the delegation was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE MARKS KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK021023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) - NODONG SINMUN Friday dedicates an article to the 11th anniversary of the publication of a work by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Politburo, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, (August 2, 1974) which is greatly conducive to the party's growth in organization and ideology.

This work gives an allround exposition of the fundamental questions in party building and party activity, including the question of taking the struggle for the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea as the general task of party work, the question of building up the party and the revolutionary ranks to be an invincible militant force, the question of strengthening the party guidance of socialist economic construction and the question of improving the party work system and method.

The author of the article says: Among the ideas and theories expounded in the work, the question of building up the party and revolutionary ranks to be an invincible militant force is of weighty importance in strengthening the party in organization and ideology to accomplish the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work gives clear answers to a series of questions of principle in building up our party to be an invincible militant force, including the question of further strengthening the party ranks by educating and training the cadres and party members on revolutionary lines and the question of organizing the party life of the party members with main emphasis on rearing them to be revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader. The unique ideas and theories evolved in the work guarantee the final accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism through the strengthening of our party into an invincible revolutionary party.

The ideas propounded in the work have displayed their great vitality in strengthening the party in organization and ideology for their justness. Through the struggle to build up the party and revolutionary ranks to be an invincible militant force, the monolithic ideological system has been firmly established above all in the party. The whole party and society are pervaded with the revolutionary idea of the party and all the party members and working people think and act as required by the chuche idea, accepting it as their faith. At the same time, a strong revolutionary discipline and a revolutionary trait have been established so that the whole of the party acts as one under the leadership of the party centre and the party members accept the party policies as the most correct ones and carry them out unconditionally. Through the struggle to build up firmly the party and revolutionary ranks, a closer unity of the party in ideology and purpose and its stronger revolutionary cohesion have been achieved.

The party ranks have grown to be an invincible revolutionary force to defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically and guard them at the cost of lives under any circumstances. The unity and cohesion of our party is a most solid and vital one based on the unshakable faith and sense of obligation to defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically and self-sacrificingly fight for them. It is with this unbreakable unity and cohesion that our revolution can victoriously advance across any rough marsh and river in flames.

MORE ON MINISTER'S REACTION TO NORTH PROPOSAL

SK030141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday condemned a joint hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics proposed by north Korea as "an absurd political bid to hamper a successful staging of the Seoul Olympics."

Minister of Sports Yi Yong-ho, urging the north to withdraw its proposal, said in prepared statement that north Korea again "exposed its wicked motive to use the Olympics as a political tool."

He denounced Pyongyang's co-hosting suggestion as "an anti-Korea ploy based on its persistent bid to exploit the Olympics for political purpose."

Chong Chun-ki, north Korean vice premier, made the demand in a statement issued Tuesday through the Communist propaganda machine Radio Pyongyang, which Yi said was "not only a violation of the Olympic Charter but also unreasonable refusal to respect the established international order and conventions."

"It is apparent that north Korea's harangue for the joint hosting of the Seoul Olympics is an open challenge to the international Olympic movement, such a co-sponsorship proposal being unprecedented in Olympic history," the minister said.

Minister Yi went on to condemn the north for defaming the south with groundless slanders which have no relevance to the Olympics.

North Korea's Chong, in the statement, contended that Seoul is unfit because of political instability, human rights problems and the prevailing danger of war and that only the co-sponsorship by the south and north could save the Seoul Olympics.

Minister Yi ridiculed the Communist allegation and said that there is no other place like north Korea where people are shut in a closed society, and where even such basic human rights as freedom of movement are not guaranteed.

"It is needless to say that it is a political plot devised by north Korea to corner Korea by trying to sabotage the Seoul Olympic Games," Yi said.

"Further," Yi pointed out, "the proposed co-sponsorship would require a change in Olympic rules... and it is a theory never actually practised in view of the timely schedule and technical modus operandi of the Olympics" which should be prearranged at least six years in advance.

Recalling how East and West Germany, under conditions similar to Korea's successfully carried out the 1972 Munich Olympics, Yi called on north Korea to stop trying to abort Seoul's hosting of the Asian and Olympic Games, the first ever to be hosted by the Korean people in their long history.

Noting that south Korea has made it clear that Seoul is ready to discuss sports exchanges and cooperation including the Seoul Olympics, Yi said he welcomes north Korea's agreement to attend inter-Korea sports talks at IOC [International Olympic Committee] headquarters in Lausanne this October.

The government's top sports official, however, urged north Korea to respond positively to the south-proposed direct inter-Korea sports talks that would be held before the Lausanne meeting.

SLOOC HEAD SAYS 'NO DOUBT' OF USSR PARTICIPATION

SK040113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Ha-u, secretary general of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said yesterday that there is no doubt the Soviet Union will take part in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, along with all other IOC member nations, including the East European countries.

Yi was commenting on a foreign news report that the Soviets have informed the Lausanne-based International Olympic Committee (IOC) of their decision to participate in the Seoul Games.

"The news (of the Soviet decision to come to Seoul) was a great encouragement to us, the organizers of the Seoul Olympics, who are making thorough preparations to make the Seoul Games the most successful Olympiad with all IOC members -- all without exception -- participating."

A responsible SLOOC official, discussing the question by telephone, told THE KOREA HERALD that the IOC's denial of any official word received from Moscow in this regard should not be construed as discounting the possibility of the Soviet participation in the Seoul Olympics.

The official, however, declined to say whether the SLOOC has had any contact with IOC on the reported Moscow notification of its intention to participate in the '88 Olympics.

HOUSE RESTRICTION ON KIM TAE-CHUNG LIFTED 1 AUG

SK022253 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The measure of restricting Kim Tae-chung and Kim Sang-hyon to their houses by the police was lifted last night. As a result, policemen who staked out the areas around Kim Tae-chung's temporary residence located in Changchon-dong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul, and Kim Sang-hyon's residence since the morning of 31 July were withdrawn at 2300 last night. Prior to the pulling out, the police served notice to both men of the withdrawal of the policemen.

FURTHER REPORT ON NKDP CONVENTION OUTCOME

Yi Min-u Interviewed

SK031010 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Interview with NKDP President Yi Min-u, by reporter Kim Chung-kun: "The Plans for the Second Term" -- time and place not given]

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u was soaked with sweat after obtaining "the glory of reelection" amid the heated atmosphere of the convention hall, overflowing with steaming heat and chaos. However, speaking plainly and characteristically, he said "I will devote this old body of mine to whatever benefits national democracy, even if it means going through fire and water," thus stating his feelings about the reelection.

[Question]: Please tell us about your feeling on reelection.

[Answer] I think my reelection is a reflection of the intentions of the party comrades, who are calling on me to offer my last services for restoration of democracy. Frankly, I had intended to enjoy the rest of my life, since my life at present is difficult. However, I will take the road desired by the people, redoubling my efforts.

[Question] What are your basic plans for leading the NKDP in the future?

[Answer] I will operate the party by fully discussing all issues with the six vice presidents and heeding the advice of all people who are concerned with the party's affairs. I think the supreme task we face at this moment is recovery of democracy, and the road toward realization of democracy lies in the struggle for constitutional revision. Thus, I will make efforts to return to the people the right to choose their own government by revising the present Constitution. However, my struggle for constitutional revision will be carried out, to the end, through dialogue, mobilizing all patience on the basis of the spirit of negotiation in order to avoid an unfortunate situation. I will have another meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, in any form, and fully convey our intentions from the common standpoint of concern for the nation. I believe that our selfless patriotic sentiment will certainly reduce the mutual differences of opinion. As I pointed out in the interview with the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN, I believe that President Chon should delineate the blueprint of democratization and resign from office before the expiration of his term of office after forming a pan-national cabinet and then holding elections.

[Question] What relationship will you establish between the party and Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam?

[Answer] I will fully exchange my views with them from now on, instead of taking any immediate action. I will exert all efforts to make the relationship one that will be understood by all the party members and the people, on the basis of common sense.

[Question] Please tell us about your plan to reorganize the structure and posts of the party.

[Answer] I will implement the reorganization plan after discussing it fully with the main-stream faction and nonleading groups. I will also implement a personnel policy based strictly on capability instead of allocating positions on the basis of ratios of equal numbers between the factions. I think that the allocation of party positions among the factions on the basis of the spirit behind the party's founding caused a number of problems in the operation of the party. Therefore, I will implement the reorganization of the party as an epochal system to save the party.

[Question] We understand that there is a serious rupture in dialogue between the two Kims and the leaders of the nonmainstream faction.

[Answer] I will arrange ways for them to meet with each other frequently, in a natural manner. Yi Chol-song, Kim Chae-kwang, and Sin To-hwan have the thorough-going spirit of love for the party. Thus, there will be no more misunderstanding or complaints between them. I admit that my past efforts to resolve such a question were insufficient.

[Question] Some people say that your policies are actually formulated by others and that you are an employed president.

[Answer] Everyone has his own views regarding my Presidency, and the views differ from each other. Before we make any remark on the two Kims, we should all struggle only with the spirit of achieving the recovery of democracy, and the spirit of sacrifice and self-softness. As for the two Kims, they survived a life-or-death crisis and staged hunger strikes, being prepared even for death. Thus, I believe in their remarks about selflessness, and hope that they will be proven to be true.

[Question] What are your plans to cope with internal affairs of the National Assembly?

[Answer] Despite the many pending issues concerning the people's livelihood, the economy, and the campus, the July sessions of the assembly that we convened failed because of opposition by the government and ruling party. I learned that the ruling camp is studying a hardline measure called "the law for campus stability." I cannot but be surprised by and show great concern over this. I feel that such an idea will only bring about a hardening of the political climate rather than a resolution of the situation. Thus, we will carefully study measures for the August sessions of the assembly.

[Question] If the ruling camp does not respond to a parliamentary solution of the issue of struggle for constitutional revision, what is your next plan?

[Answer] We will, first of all, form a party-level special committee for constitutional revision on the basis of party-wide wisdom and a broad spectrum of popular sentiment. If the ruling camp opposes the formation of an intra-assembly ad hoc committee, the ruling party will be held responsible for all the situations arising therefrom.

[Question] Some people want to see the party achieve independence and you recover a free hand in all matters.

[Answer] Self-righteousness and running alone should not be allowed. Solving all problems within the party without making a big noise, on the basis of unity, is important. If I had put forth my assertions too strongly, the NKDP of today would not exist. I will lead the party by playing the role of a midwife to facilitate dialogue among all the different factions. However, if I feel that some matter is not right, judging from my faith, I will carry out the matter in accordance with my own beliefs.

More Yi Remarks

SK040049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], yesterday reiterated his call for an exclusive meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan for talks on "pending political issues."

Yi said he will also ask President Chon to meet with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to take up overall issues affecting the nation. The two Kims co-chair the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Meeting with reporters, Yi said the ruling and opposition parties should try to solve any problems together through dialogue and prevent the worsening of the political situation.

Yi criticized the government's reported plan to enact the Campus Stabilization Law and the Tax Exemption and Deduction Law by opening a special Assembly session this month.

He cited as examples of the government's "hardline policy" the recent police raids on campuses, the dispersing of demonstrating laborers, and the surprise reshuffle of the justice minister and the president of Seoul National University.

Terming the government and the ruling party moves as uncompromising Yi said such hardline policies are "not desirable."

Regarding the NKDP's decision to name the two Kims the party advisers, Yi said he had asked them to accept the offer and that "the decision is up to them."

146 Officers Resign

SK040040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] All 146 officers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] tendered resignations yesterday to reelected party president Yi Min-u paving the way for revamping the party's superstructure.

Yi, who will stay in power until early 1987, is likely to reshuffle almost all major posts within this week, party sources said.

The party head said that he would lay major emphasis on "ability" rather than distributing party power among intraparty factions in selecting office-holders.

Party members interpret Yi's remarks as an attempt to further free himself from the influence of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam after the national convention.

Party president Yi said yesterday that he would again demand an exclusive meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan. He said he would ask the President to meet Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

After the Feb. 12 general elections, he proposed to have an exclusive talk with President Chon.

He said, "It is not desirable for the government to resort to tough policies toward campus problems and political matters."

He said that the government's hardline posture had been indicated by police searches of university campuses, forcible dispersion of laborers on strike, and sudden replacements of the justice minister and Seoul National University president.

He also expressed his worry over the ruling camp's plan to legislate a "Campus Stabilization Law," revise the Regulation Law on Tax Reduction and Exemption and to pass a supplementary budget bill in a special National Assembly this month.

More Vice Presidents Elected

SKC21106 Seoul YONHAP in English 1059 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 2 (YONHAP) -- The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) ended its national convention here Friday after delegates decided the two leaders of the mainstream faction -- Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung -- to be the party advisers. However, it was not clear whether the two, who had been pulling the wires of the party as co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), would accept the decision.

Kim Tae-chung is not eligible for joining a political party because of his suspended prison term while Kim Yong-sam is not an NKDP member. Party President Yi Min-u said he would ask the two Kims to accept the positions. Earlier Friday, the party convention elected Reps No Sung-hwan and Kim Suhan as vice presidents. The two, who are from non-mainstream faction, were in addition to four vice presidents elected Thursday in the convention. The four vice presidents elected are Rep. Yi Chong-chae, former Rep. Yang Sun-chik, former Rep. Choi Hyung-wu, who were supported by the mainstream faction, the CPD, and Rep. Yi Ki-taek, who ran independently, but alleged by the non-mainstreamers to belong to CPD.

The party was to elect the six vice presidents on Thursday, but the non-mainstream faction boycotted the second-balloting for the vice presidents when Yi Ki-taek was chosen one of the four vice presidents in the first balloting. The non-mainstreamers claiming that Yi's election was a breach of trust, refused to vote further. According to an agreement made between the two factions, three vice presidents from each faction was supposed to be chosen at the convention.

Kims React to Adviser Status

SK040059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, have indirectly indicated their intention not to accept the New Korea Democratic Party's [NDP] national convention decision to have them as "permanent advisors."

Kim Tae-chung, who is not qualified legally to become a member of a political party, said yesterday, "I will pull myself away from the internal affairs of the NDP as soon as the party completes the work of building new leadership system."

"I am only determined to support the NDP's struggle for the restoration of democracy," he said.

Kim Yong-sam said, "I will decide whether to accept their recommendation or not after consulting with Mr. Kim Tae-chung and other colleagues," he said.

Meanwhile, leading officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party expressed their deep regrets over the NDP convention delegates' formal invitations to the two Kims as the party's permanent advisors.

A ranking officer said, "Although their resolution has not legally binding force it clearly violates the Political Party Law."

Kim Tae-chung is currently under suspension of the execution of a 20-year jail term.

Rep. Yi Yong-il, chief secretary to party president of the DJP chairman Rep. No Tae-u had already notified NDP president Rep. Yi Min-u of the ruling camp's actions on Mr Kim's party entry, which will include his reimprisonment."

DJP Regrets Choice of Adviser

SK040103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party yesterday expressed regret over the New Korea Democratic Party's [NKDP] naming of Kim Tae-chung as party adviser. Kim is now under a suspended 20-year prison term.

At its daily meeting of senior officials, the ruling DJP expressed the view that the NKDP move is not legal.

At the meeting, presided over by DJP Chairman No Tae-u, the ruling party officials concluded it to be very regrettable that the main opposition party made such a decision which "violates the law."

Party spokesman Sin Myong-po said, "Kim is not likely to accept the decision made during the NKDP national convention."

He said that the convention's decision is not legally valid.

Only a member of the opposition party can assume the post of adviser, and Kim who professes to be an opposition leader is not expected to violate law, he said.

"It is **never** desirable that a politician would break the law," he added.

Police Warn Kim on Advisership

SK050010 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] The police have warned Kim Tae-chung, who was named a standing adviser at the national convention of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] held on 2 August, against his acceptance of such a post, saying that this violates the political party law.

At 0730 this morning, the police disclosed that they had sent Police Senior Superintendent Yi Ki-tae, chief of the Mapo Police Station, to Kim Tae-chung's house, saying that they had clearly issued a warning that Kim Tae-chung's act of accepting the post of standing adviser of the NKDP and assuming such a post would be an illegal act directly running counter to the political party law.

The people also warned: In spite of such a warning, if Kim Tae-chung accepts the post of standing adviser of the NKDP or continues acts of influencing the activities of the NKDP, a judicial measure will be inevitable. The police also made it clear that they had reiterated that even if Kim Tae-chung does not assume the post of adviser, acts of engaging in the activities of a political party, such as supporting or aiding a specific political party, also violate the political party law.

The police disclosed that such a measure involving Kim Tae-chung is in accordance with Article 17, Clause 2 of Article 42, and Clause 2 of Article 46 of the political party law, which stipulates that those whose sentences have been suspended shall not be not qualified to become a political party member, and that those who are not qualified to become political party members shall not assume the office of cadres, advisers, and other relevant posts of a political party.

KIM YONG-SAM TO MAKE U.S. COLLEGE SPEAKING TOUR

SK050808 Seoul YONHAP in English 0802 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's leading dissident, Kim Yong-sam, said Monday he will leave for the United States on Aug. 31 for a month long visit at the invitation of Harvard University, U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy and former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. During his stay in the United States, Kim, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, is scheduled to make speeches on the Korean situation and world peace at 4 universities -- Harvard, the University of California at Berkeley, Chicago and Emory.

DJP TO CALL FOR SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION IN AUGUST

SK031018 Seoul YONHAP in English 1010 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 3 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to convoke a special session of the National Assembly in August to deal with drafting a supplementary budget bill, campus and labor unrest and other pending issues. Yi Se-ki, floor leader of the DJP, said Saturday he will meet with his counterparts in opposition parties to discuss the convening of the session. The ruling party plans to begin the negotiations for convening the assembly meeting as soon as the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) finishes reorganizing the party's hierarchy, Yi said. The special session will begin on Aug. 12, if things go as expected, or on Aug. 19, at the latest, a DJP source said. It will continue for about two weeks. If the session is held, the DJP's plan to enact a campus stabilization law is expected to cause controversy within the assembly. The last special session was unilaterally called by the NKDP on July 15, but the DJP attended the session on only one day -- 11 days after it began boycotting the session.

NKDP TO ATTEND ASSEMBLY SESSION TO DETER CAMPUS LAW

SK050936 Seoul YONHAP in English 0914 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP) -- Yi Min-u, president of the South Korean main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), said Monday that if the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) seeks a special National Assembly session this month to enact a law designed to help stabilize campus, his party will attend the chamber to deter the ruling party from doing so. Saying the ruling party's move to formulate the campus law means a rejection of democratization, the opposition party leader said the NKDP will concentrate its power on desisting the DJP from going ahead with it. Earlier, the opposition party had threatened to boycott a special Assembly meeting to deal with the campus law.

The DJP reportedly plans to negotiate with the opposition party over the proposed convening of a special sitting to handle campus unrest, labor issues and supplementary budget bill for this year. Yi, however, said it will be good that he meets with National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, or No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, to exchange views on various current issues, including the "campus stabilization law." Yi said the most reasonable and right solution to the campus disturbance will be to make public and implement a schedule for democratization as demanded by his party.

UGANDA SAID TO EXPEL NORTH KOREAN ADVISERS

SK040011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Paris (Special) -- Uganda's new leader Tito Okello has ordered the withdrawal of north Korean military advisers now estimated at 150 to 250, a major French daily reported Friday. Quoting military sources here, LE FIGARO said the north Korean military instructors, most of whom had been training the Uganda army in counter-insurgency operations, are expected to be deported. The paper said north Korea has deployed about 2,000 military advisers in Africa where north Korea's influence is matching that of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Tanzania was the first to have received north Korean advisers in Africa in 1965. North Koreans replaced Israeli military advisers who had withdrawn from Uganda. In 1976, north Korea sent its military advisers to Madagascar.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USIS CASE PROCEEDINGS

Defendants Admit Most Charges

SK030114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Seven Seoul National University [SNU] students on trial for their involvement in the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library admitted yesterday to most of the prosecution's charges that they illegally occupied the U.S. facility to dramatize their antigovernment and anti-American sentiments over the Kwangju civil disturbance of May 1980.

Testifying before a three-member court panel at the Seoul District Criminal Court, the students denied, however, the prosecution's allegation that they studied the Vienna Convention to learn about the legal status of the USIS building before seizing it in a surprise move.

The seven included Ham Un-kyong, 21 a senior majoring in physics and president of the school's Sammin Struggle Committee.

Ham is the only person charged with violating the National Security Law. The charge stems from his alleged role in a series of antigovernment demonstrations on the SNU campus since late last year.

According to the prosecution's indictments, Ham produced leaflets and wall posters in which he demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops and an end to U.S. support for the Seoul government.

He was also found to be in possession of copies of foreign books on communism, Prosecutors said.

Ham and six other students denied allegations that they planned to attack a Korean security guard at the USIS building with stones during their preparations for occupying the building.

Ham said that there was no "official" request from the U.S. Embassy side that they leave the library.

He also testified he read some books on Stalin to get knowledge about international situations which he thought is needed for doing student movement.

The defendants said at the outset of the trial that they had decided to answer questions by prosecutors "to reveal the truth about the Kwangju incident."

Twelve co-defendants earlier refused to answer questions put to them by prosecutors in their trials Wednesday and yesterday morning.

They claimed that the charges against them were distorted and that the trial had been virtually closed to the public.

Defense attorneys said their clients were being denied their constitutional right to a fair trial because restrictions on the size of courtroom audience and the court's decision for separate trials for the defendants.

A three-member panel trying the students restricted the number of persons allowed in the courtroom and divided the defendants into six groups in the wake of an in-court disturbance at the opening trial session on July 15.

Yesterday's trial was divided into three sessions -- one in the morning and two in the afternoon.

The morning session was for three Songgyungwan University students while the two afternoon sessions were for one Sogang University student and seven Seoul National University students. The Songgyungwan and Sogang students refused to answer questions by the prosecution.

Group Trial Planned

SK040119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court plans to try as a group the 20 college students on trial for seizing the USIS library, if hearings set for this week are held without any disturbances. In a preliminary phase, the court is considering allowing 12 of them to be tried together in one session either Wednesday or Friday, senior judge Yi Chae-hun said yesterday.

He said, however, that trying the 12 defendants together will be considered only if the trials of eight others, all students of Seoul National University, set for tomorrow morning and afternoon are conducted without any disturbances. The 12 include those from Korea, Yonsei, Songgyungwan and Sogang universities. They were originally to be tried in two separate groups this week.

If this week's sessions go smoothly, he said, the court will consider trying all 20 defendants as a group.

The court has been conducting separate proceedings for the student since July 29, two weeks after the defendants and their families attending the opening trial on July 15 caused disturbances in a Seoul courtroom.

The disturbance led to the resignation of the then Minister of Justice Kim Sok-hwi and the replacement of the senior prosecutor responsible for prosecuting the case.

During their trials this past week, the students said they regretted causing the disturbance and pledged to cooperate in maintaining order in the courtroom.

ECONOMIC, CULTURAL PACTS INITIALED WITH LIBYA

SK030835 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Libya Saturday initialed three agreements for the promotion of cooperation in the fields of culture, trade and economics, and science and technology. The pacts were initialed by Min Su-hong, director general of the Korean Foreign Ministry's Middle East Affairs Bureau and Nuri Bayt al-Mal, director general of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau's Economical and Cooperation Administration, at the close of the first joint Korean-Libyan Commission meeting. The two countries will formally sign the agreements in October.

During the three-day meeting, which opened on Tuesday, Korean and Libyan officials agreed to establish joint ventures in the sectors of agriculture, fisheries and construction, to transfer technology between the two countries, and to exchange news and other information between the two nations' news media. Under the trade cooperation agreement, Seoul and Tripoli will grant each other most-favored-nation status. The two sides also agreed to hold a second joint Korean-Libyan commission meeting next year in Tripoli.

FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN RANGOON 2 AUG

BK021439 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] opened at 0800 this morning in the conference hall in the compound of the Central Institute of Political Science in Mingaladon. It was attended by U Ne Win, BSPP Central Committee chairman; U San Yu, president and chairman of the Council of State; U Aye Ko, party general secretary and chairman of the Party Congress Convening Commission; party congress delegates; and observers.

Comrade Thaung Nyunt acted as alternate chairman and Comrade Soe Myint served as secretary of the meeting at today's session of the party congress. First, the secretary of the meeting declared the congress opened and valid since 1,186 out of the 1,191 congress delegates were present, constituting attendance of 99.58 percent. After the agenda for the first day of the party congress was announced, Comrade Thaung Nyunt, alternate chairman of the party congress; U Ne Win, party chairman; U San Yu, president and chairman of the Council of State; and party congress delegates signed their names in the record book.

Next, Comrade Soe Myint, secretary of the meeting, read out messages to the fifth party congress. Alternate Chairman Comrade Thang Nyunt then delivered an opening address. The meeting was briefly adjourned after an address delivered by BSPP Chairman U Ne Win.

When the meeting resumed, General Secretary of the BSPP U Aye Ko submitted a summary of the political report of the Central Committee. Next, Party Secretary U Than Hlaing submitted guidelines for the Fifth 4-Year Plan of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and a report on the guidelines.

General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted a report on amendments to the party Constitution. Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin submitted a report on amendments to the party Constitution made in accordance with the task entrusted to the Central Committee by the fourth party congress without implication to principle and alteration of the original meaning. The report was approved by the congress.

The meeting then approved the number of members of the Central Committee submitted to the congress for approval by General Secretary U Aye Ko. Next, U Thein Ngwe, secretary of the fifth party congress convening commission, explained how groups should be formed to coordinate the preparation of the candidate list for the Central Committee.

The first day of the congress ended at 1120 to coordinate in preparing the candidate list for the Central Committee.

Ne Win Addresses Congress

BK021444 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program [BSPP], delivered a speech at the opening session of the fifth party congress today. In his speech, U Ne Win first dealt with the construction of the party congress hall. In doing so, he said, the geographical, natural, climatic conditions, and cultural traditions of the country must be taken into account while ensuring there is no loss or wastage in constructing buildings.

He advised the delegates that in their future undertakings, they should ensure that there are no losses and wastage while expenses should be kept to a minimum. Tasks should achieve what they wanted to do or what they wanted to accomplish, and this should apply not only to the construction of buildings but also to other matters.

The party chairman said: We as party members, joined the party with the conviction that we should carry out our tasks with devotion and resolution in any capacity assigned by the party. Among the delegates present here are Central Committee members. The rules established by our party are that whenever there is a new party congress, some Central Committee members should make way for others while the rest should remain in the Central Committee. The reason for this practice is that if we bring in many new Central Committee members, we would end up with inexperienced people, and this would lead to difficulties in handing over or continuing our work. On the other hand, if we maintain a large number of old Central Committee members, we would leave the people of the next generation without any work experience. Thus, the arrangement is to blend the old members with the new ones. Everyone knows about this.

Therefore, when we conduct an election this time, not all the Central Committee members may be reelected as I have stated earlier. However, if they are not reelected it does not mean that they are rejected. They will join other organs of power and in their own suitable positions. Therefore, these people should not have any doubts in their minds and should continue carrying on the interests of the party -- as I have stated earlier. Looking after the interest of the party means looking after individual interests.

We should also not forget what our party has declared. that is, when it comes to the conflict of interests between the party and the state, we must uphold the interest of the state first, and the interest of the party should come later. Therefore, those who are not reelected to the party Central Committee will become members of other organs. Even if they do not become members of other organs, they should, as I have stated earlier, recall their conviction that when they joined the party they pledged to carry out any assigned task in any capacity. Hence, they should not be discouraged and should continue to carry on the interests of the state and the party.

Plan Guidelines Submitted

BK031224 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The Fifth 4-Year Plan guidelines of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma were submitted by Secretary U Than Hlaing to the Fifth Burma Socialist Program Party Congress which opened today in the conference hall in the compound of the Central Institute of Political Science. The guidelines consisted of preamble, part one, part two, and conclusion.

The preamble states that the ultimate goal of the 20-year long-term plan is the establishment of socialist economic, social, and political institutions in Burma by the last year of the long-term plan.

Part one contains the 4-Year Plan implementation situation and review in relation to targets set for last year of 20-year long-term plan. The 4-Year Plan review shows the value of gross domestic product and services exceed the target contained in the guidelines. Plan implementation in the agriculture, mining, electricity, construction, and communication sectors exceed targets contained in the long-term guidelines. It is stated that it will be necessary to maintain these favorable conditions.

Part two contains guidelines for the Fifth 4-Year Economic Plan which is to be implemented from 1986-87 to 1989-90. The main objective of the plan is to take necessary measures to synchronize the existing economic enterprises and projects to the 20-year long-term plan's targets and to increase momentum in production of goods. The basic requirement for a substantial increase in production and the creation of favorable conditions is synchronization of the existing economic enterprises and projects.

The conclusion describes necessary preparations to be made by party, class, and mass organizations to enable political forces that have been firmly established within the party, state, mass, and class organizations to participate in economic endeavors and to work for active participation of the people in successfully implementing the major objective of the Fifth 4-Year Economic Plan.

2d Day Session

BK031420 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] continued for the 2d day today at 0800 in the conference hall in the compound of the Central Institute of Political Science in Mingaladon. It was attended by U Ne Win, BSPP Central Committee chairman; U San Yu, president and chairman of the Council of State; U Aye Ko, party general secretary and chairman of the party congress convening commission; party congress delegates; and observers. Today's session was presided over by Comrade Tin Win, alternate chairman for the morning session, with Comrade Ye Win serving as secretary of the meeting.

After the 2d day session was declared open by Comrade Ye Win, secretary of the meeting, messages to the fifth party congress were read. Next, the political report of the Central Committee submitted to the fifth party congress were supported and discussed by the following party congress delegates: Comrade Aung Than from the Kachin State regional party committee, Comrade Pyar Maung from the Sagaing Division regional party committee, Comrade (Gay Lane) of the Chin State regional party committee, Comrade Chit Tin of the Kayah State regional party committee, and Comrade Than Myint of the Regu Division regional party committee. After the discussions the meeting was briefly adjourned.

When the meeting resumed, Comrade Toe Chit of the Tenasserim Division regional party committee, Comrade (Saw Bo Ray) of the Karen State regional party committee, Comrade Khin Myint of the Mon State regional party committee, Comrade Tun Kyi of the Mandalay Division regional party committee, and Comrade Aye Myint of the Magwe Division regional party committee supported and discussed the political report of the Central Committee. After the discussions, the meeting was adjourned for lunch.

When the meeting resumed in the afternoon, Comrade Tun Yin Law officiated as presiding chairman and Comrade Aung Myint served as secretary of the meeting. In accordance with the agenda, the political report of the Central Committee was supported and discussed by Comrade Maung Mya Tha of the Arakan State regional party committee, Comrade Win Maung of the Rangoon Division regional party committee, Comrade Chit Sein of the Irrawaddy Division regional party committee, and Comrade Aung Myint of the Armed Forces party committee.

Next, Fifth 4-Year Plan guidelines were supported and discussed by Comrade (Ingam Hpa) of the Kachin State regional party committee, Comrade Daw Victoria of the Kayah State regional party committee, and Comrade Sein Aung of the Karen State regional party committee. After the discussions, the meeting was briefly adjourned.

When the meeting resumed, Fifth 4-Year Plan guidelines were supported and discussed by Comrade (Htaung Khant Mann) of the Chin State regional party committee, Comrade Ye Htut of the Sagaing Division regional party committee, Comrade Ohn Myint of the Tenasserim Division regional party committee, and Comrade Ohn Kyaung of the Pegu Division regional party committee.

Next, U Thein Ngwe, secretary of the fifth party congress convening commission, submitted the Central Committee candidature list to the meeting for approval, and the list was unanimously approved by the party congress delegates. The 2d day of the fifth party congress ended in the evening.

Congress Continues 4 Aug

BK041407 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] continued for the 3d day at 0900 today in the conference hall of the Central Institute of Political Sciences in Mingaladon. Present were U Ne Win, chairman of the BSPP Central Committee; U San Yu, president and State Council chairman; U Aye Ko, party general secretary and chairman of the party congress convening commission; delegates and observers. This morning's session was presided over by Alternate Chairman Comrade Tin Htay, while Comrade Aung Thein officiated as secretary. Comrade Aung Thein first declared the session open, and read out the messages of felicitations to the fifth party congress sent by organizations in the country and abroad. Later, the Fifth 4-Year Plan guidelines were discussed by Comrade Daw Nyein Nyein, of Magwe Division Regional Party Committee [RPC] area; Comrade Tun Pe, of Mandalay Division RPC area; Comrade Aung Win, of Mon State RPC area; and Comrade Ko Lay, of Rakhine State RPC area. The meeting was then recessed.

When the meeting resumed, Comrade Aye Thwin, of Rangoon Division RPC area; Comrade Daw Nan Yun, of Shan State RPC area; Comrade Tin U. of Irrawaddy Division RPC area; and Comrade Latt Shwe, of the Armed Forces party committee continued to discuss the Fifth 4-Year Plan guidelines. The meeting was then recessed for lunch.

When the meeting resumed in the afternoon, Comrade Aung Khin presided, while Comrade Han Shwe served as secretary of the meeting. As the meeting proceeded, proposals concerning the amendment to the party constitutional rules were discussed by Comrade Rakwi Phone, of Kachin State RPC area; Comrade Daw Hla Than, of Pegu Division RPC area; Comrade Myint Than, of Mandalay Division RPC area; Comrade Maung Kyaw Zan, of Rakhine State RPC area; Comrade Ko Ko Gyi, of Rangoon Division RPC area; Comrade Sai Sam Phu, of Shan State RPC area; and Comrade Tin Maung Myint, of the Armed Forces Party Committee. The meeting was then briefly adjourned.

When the meeting resumed, General Secretary U Aye Ko replied to the questions raised by the congress delegates on the political report of the Central Committee and the Fifth 4-Year Plan guidelines. The meeting was then recessed. When the meeting resumed, party congress delegates cast their votes to decide on the proposal to amend the party constitutional rules. The 3d day session ended at 1605.

GROUP RETURNS FROM LAOS WITH MESSAGE FOR SITTHI

BK040615 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Prospects of improving Thai-Lao relations remain uncertain as both sides continue to have conflicting views on how the new round of negotiations to improve bilateral relations should be conducted.

Thailand wants to start a new round of talks on the local level to avoid a possible deadlock, but Laos prefers high-level talks to break the present impasse.

The Thai mission to Vientiane returned yesterday with a message from Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to his counterpart ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila.

Nit Philbunsongkhram, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's International Organization Department, who had delivered a conciliatory letter from ACM Sitthi to the Laotian Government, declined to reveal details of the message from Laos, describing it as "another step in right direction."

The Thai message expressed readiness to respond to the Laotian proposal to resume talks. But it said that if there were to be negotiations, the Laotian side must create a favourable atmosphere by ending its attacks against Thailand.

The letter referred to a Thai intelligence report about a certain underground movement which aims to subvert Thailand, which it said might hamper restoration of Thai-Lao relations. It also asserted that Thailand would not interfere in Laos' internal affairs or engage in subversive activities against Laos.

ACM Sitthi also proposed a new round of talks at a local level which could always be expanded to a national level.

More on Lao Response

BK040912 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Laotian Government has agreed in principle to Thailand's request that future talks should be held at the local level to solve problems between the two countries. However, a Foreign Ministry source said Laotian leaders did not say when and how it will take place.

PRASONG ON STATE OF EMERGENCY IN PHNOM PENH

BK040854 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Khmer Rouge forces said yesterday that the pro-Vietnamese Kampuchean regime declared martial law in Phnom Penh on July 29 to protect the capital from attacks by resistance forces, according to a REUTER report.

The Khmer Rouge radio, Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, said that Vietnamese and Phnom Penh government troops in the capital were put on alert "against any movements by (Khmer Rouge) resistance forces."

Meanwhile, Thai National Security chief Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, reached by the BANGKOK POST last night, said it was very likely that martial law had been declared by the Vietnamese-backed government.

He said: "The Kampuchean capital and its vicinity are no longer safe since the resistance forces can penetrate deep inside the country, particularly around Phnom Penh and have caused much trouble for the Hanoi-backed government."

The National Security Council's secretary-general said he had learned from several relief agency officials coming out of Kampuchea that something amounting to a dusk-to-dawn curfew had been imposed on several key towns.

"It indicates that the Phnom Penh regime has clearly stepped up its security measures after the resistance forces had succeeded in mounting pressures against the government," commented Squadron-Leader Prasong.

He said that resistance forces have been active in areas up to 30 kilometres outside Phnom Pehn but no major attacks have been reported inside the capital itself.

MP'S OPEN LETTER TO TIP O'NEILL ON JENKINS BILL

BK050420 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 85 p 4

[From the "Letters to the Editor" column]

[Text] July 26, 1985

The Honorable Thomas O'Neill
Speaker of the House of Representatives
The United States Congress
Washington, D.C. 20510
USA

Dear Mr Speaker,

As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, I venture to take an unprecedented step in conveying to you the Committee's grave concern over a pending legislation, i.e. Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act, 1985 (S. 680 HR 1592).

The legislation, if enacted, would not only produce far-reaching adverse effects on the Thai economy, but would also nullify our long-term efforts to develop bilateral relations in all aspects, i.e. political, security, economic and humanitarian.

In fact, Thailand is only a new-comer and a very small supplier of textile products in the U.S. market, according for a tiny fraction (1.5 percent) of the total U.S. imports, but under the Jenkins Bill in its present version, Thailand would be classified as a "major" supplier. Indeed I am at a loss to understand why the Bill proposes to relegate the Thai market share according to our tiny 1980 production. Consequently, our exports would be drastically curtailed by 64.4 percent. In practical terms the Bill means that more than 600,000 families of Thai workers engaged in the textile industry would be directly hurt. Since the textile industry constitutes 14 percent of Thailand's industrial sector in terms of output value, our economy would be badly damaged and our capability to resist continued communist aggression in Southeast Asia would be impaired.

On the broader scale, and more importantly, I am deeply concerned with the strategic economic implications of this Bill. Thailand is part of a significant number of East and Southeast Asian states that, through their own efforts, have created strong economic growth. Already these free nations are collectively your largest, world trading partner. Regionally, ASEAN alone is rapidly becoming an American customer on greater scale than most of your traditional partners. Collectively, this already enormous market, will expand many times: near exponentially. It offers an unprecedented opportunity for American trade and investment. Our objective therefore should be to insure that co-operation is fostered to our mutual benefit by wise and fair actions taken now.

I also feel strongly on this issue on more parochial grounds. My country Thailand, as the strategic hub of ASEAN, plays a special regional role. As a former leader in ASEAN I know that each ASEAN member will also be hurt by this impending legislation. Thus the stakes widen as we assess them.

We in Thailand accept the responsibilities that history and our love of freedom have bestowed on us. So too do our ASEAN partners, each in its own way. Let us therefore promote growth and cooperation in this vast economic grouping; both in ASEAN and greater Asia, and the future will applaud us.

Let it also be known that we in Thailand seek a pre-eminent economic role for the USA in our region. With your cooperation we will work for it accordingly.

For the above and other reasons, of which I am sure you are well aware, a separate letter from our Speaker of the House has recently been addressed to you. I wish to confirm that all members of our House of Representatives are strongly behind him on this issue. It also demonstrates a broad measure of consensus among the Thai people, who have been your century-old friend carrying a specially heavy burden as a front-line state and a bulwark for the Free World, but whose strength could now be weakened by a single blow of punishment inflicted by no other party than our own ally.

Knowing that you would view such matters in broad perspectives and in a statesman-like fashion characteristic of yourself, I write to request you to kindly give due regard to the long-term economic and other interests and the common values that we have long striven to preserve.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

General Kriangsak Chamanan
MP for Roi-et
Chairman of the Foreign Relations
Committee of the House of Representatives

HANOI REPORTS LI XIANNIAN'S VISIT TO U.S.

BK021554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] According to foreign sources, Chinese President Li Xiannian paid a visit to the United States 22-31 July. Both the Chinese and U.S. sides have described the trip as highly successful.

During his visit, Li Xiannian held discussions with U.S. President Reagan and the U.S. secretaries of state and defense on international issues and bilateral relations. Li affirmed that Beijing will continue to support the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries against the Cambodian revolution and the Indochinese countries.

Both Li and Reagan said that China and the United States shared identical views in many fields and that this will ensure the strengthening of Sino-U.S. relations. Reagan asserted that the differences between the United States and China will not hamper Washington-Beijing joint actions in many domains in which agreement has been reached. Li expressed his wishes to develop steady and lasting relations between Beijing and Washington on the basis of fine political ties.

During this trip, four new Sino-U.S. agreements were signed, including an agreement on nuclear cooperation. The U.S. secretary of state assessed this nuclear agreement as a model of the strengthening of Sino-U.S. relations. In his discussions with U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Li also talked about China buying U.S. weapons.

COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH USSR YOUTH LEAGUE

OW041812 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- A program for 1986-90 cooperation between the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (HCM CYU) of Vietnam and the All-Union Leninist Young Communists League [AUIYCI] of the USSR was signed yesterday in Moscow.

Signatories were Vu Mao, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HCM CYU and V. Mishin, first secretary of the AULYCL.

Present on the occasion, among others, was Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Under this program, the two sides will increase the exchanges of experiences in educating the youth with politics, labour and virtues, and in promoting the youth's role in all fields and coordinated activities within the world youth and students' movement; the two sides will increase the exchanges of opinions, meetings, seminars between the youth unions and pioneers' organizations, publishing houses, press organs of the two countries; the two sides will jointly sponsor various economic projects in Vietnam and will organize the sixth solidarity get-together between the Vietnamese and Soviet youths in the USSR.

POSSIBLE ELECTIONS, PARLIAMENT DISSOLUTION DISCUSSED

HK021431 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 2 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] last night seriously discussed during a caucus in Malacanang two vital proposals: First, to call an election for president and vice president within the year, and second, to dissolve the Batasang Pambansa "on a fundamental issue" after the 18 months required by law from the May 14, 1984 parliamentary elections. KBL leaders submitted the two related proposals in the face of a threat from opposition members in the Batasan to file a resolution calling for President Marco's impeachment.

The KBL hierarchy argued that the president could very well submit himself to the people for judgment "in view of the efforts of the opposition to discredit his administration and malign his person." An election, furthermore, is necessary "because of the determination of the administration to protect the ongoing economic recovery program which is threatened by opposition attempts to harass the president and to put up obstacles to the program."

The story going around the ranks of the KBL, however, is that the president is determined to bring about a dissolution of the Batasang Pambansa as soon as possible if an impeachment resolution is filed in the Batasan even without a verified complaint. The prevailing opinion seems to be to call an election first on the presidency and vice presidency and to seriously consider dissolving the parliament and then call for a new special election for members of the Batasang Pambansa after December 1985. However, no definite decision was made by the caucus last night. Another caucus is expected to be called soon to further consider the twin proposals.

The KBL decided to wait for the action to be taken by the opposition on whether or not they will file the resolution for impeachment. It was pointed out that the KBL is certain to defeat any resolution for impeachment because of an overwhelming majority that it commands at the Batasang Pambansa. There are 115 elected KBL members, seven independents who are expected to vote along with the KBL, and 14 sectoral members who may be expected to vote with the KBL, for a total of 136 votes.

In contrast, the opposition has 59 elected members and one independent for a maximum of 60 opposition votes. However, it has been noted that many opposition members have refused to sign the resolution for impeachment. Under the rules on impeachment, the committee on justice, human rights, and good government can throw out the resolution for impeachment on a majority vote of the committee. There are 15 KBL members in the committee; one sectoral member, one independent, and eight opposition members for a total of 25 committee members. The resolution can therefore be easily defeated by the KBL votes. The resolution for impeachment, a KBL leader said, "fails to state the ultimate facts as required by the constitution; instead, it is based only on newspaper speculations and rumors." The committee is therefore expected to throw out the impeachment resolution and submit an adverse report to the Batasan.

11 NOVEMBER GIVEN AS TENTATIVE ELECTION DATE

HK030009 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The elections for the president and vice president may be held on 11 November. Reports say KBL leaders have set 11 November as the tentative date for the presidential and vice presidential polls. This developed as local leaders of the KBL endorsed the party caucus decision to hold early presidential elections. The matter is now under serious consideration by the KBL leadership, and a consensus is expected soon.

The KBL also plans to dissolve the Batasan on fundamental issues and hold an election for a new parliament. The majority party feels the president should get a new mandate from the people in the light of the opposition move to impeach him. A new caucus will be held soon by the KBL to reach a consensus. The opposition meanwhile welcomed the KBL moves for a presidential and vice presidential election and the dissolution of the Batasan for a new parliamentary poll. They said the opposition can draw up a slate for president and vice president within 72 hours after the election schedule is announced. The opposition readiness to fight the ruling party in the polls was announced by Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel, Member of Parliament and National Unification Committee Chairperson Cecilia Munez Palma, and Aquilino Piamental.

MARCOS ON FACTORS AFFECTING ELECTION DECISION

HK040040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday he would decide by the end of August or early next month whether to hold a snap presidential election. The Philippine president said in an hour-long interview with a U.S. television network, broadcast on government television, that it is difficult to tell now, because there are certain triggering mechanisms to go through before they can decide. He said it would depend on how opposition moves affected debt rescheduling negotiations with foreign banks and government creditors, and how opposition politicians and the media behaved over attempts to try to impeach him.

President Marcos has threatened to call an early election in the face of threats by the opposition to file impeachment proceedings in the National Assembly. He has also threatened to dissolve the assembly, elected in May last year. A presidential palace statement issued after a meeting of the ruling party cited the impeachment threat and its impact on overseas confidence in him and the country's economic recovery program. President Marcos refused to speculate on a vice presidential running mate, but he ruled out his wife Imelda. He said she is contented as she is, working on human resources and settlements, which are very key problems.

BARANGAY CAPTAINS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR MARCOS

HK030025 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] The Pambansan Kapitunan ng mga Barangay [PKB -- Association of Barangay Captains] has pledged full support to and confidence in President Marcos, following reports that the presidential elections might be held this year. The PKB told Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono that they would rally their constituents behind the chief executive. Rono met with PKB officials and members to discuss the government's national economic recovery program. During the occasion, Minister Rono also said the reported plan of the opposition to file impeachment proceedings against the president would not stand a chance at the Batasang Pambansa.

VALENCIA DOUBTS HOLDING OF SNAP ELECTION

HK040147 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 4 Aug 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] The reaction of the opposition to the threat by the KBL that they can dissolve the Batasang Pambansa and call for a snap election which would mean electing a new president and vice president by the end of 1985, was one of bravado.

We are now told by the opposition that they can choose their presidential bet and vice presidential bet in 72 hours, and they will put up a single candidate.

I'm afraid that the people who said that don't actually believe it, because if there should be a snap election -- and I think there won't be any -- the opposition would be in a horrible mess, because they will be unable to choose one single candidate. Every presidential aspirant of the opposition believes that he is the chosen, that he should be the candidate, that the other fellows are weak and should aspire to be vice presidential candidates, if at all.

I think this is exactly what the KBL wanted to do, to push the opposition into a corner where they had to do something fast, to test their unity and their ability to act under stress. On the other hand, I don't believe that the KBL will do what they threaten to do. Why? It would be foolish for the president to give up 2 years of his administration, to run for a 4-year term. This would mean running for a 2-year term with a possibility of losing, because let's face it, in any election there will always be the probability, no matter how remote, that a candidate would lose, and the president is a sigurista [a person who does things only when sure of the desired results]. I know him, I don't think he'll take any chances, no matter how heavy the odds are in his favor.

On the part of the opposition, they have nothing to lose. They will take chances anyway, with or without a promise of victory. And anyway, whoever runs against President Marcos in a snap election, if there should be one, would qualify to become the next candidate of the opposition if Marcos were to win in the snap election.

So you can see, on the side of the (?opposition), the problem is, who is the leader. And the KBL knew when they floated this rumor that would be a question difficult to resolve for the members of the opposition.

As far as the common man is concerned, he is interested, he would like to know what the political leadership will do and what the opposition people will do. As a matter of fact, most of the people I have talked to [words indistinct], they enjoyed this [word indistinct] because for once the problems are with the leadership of the political parties. As far as they are concerned, the common voter, they will only do what their leaders tell them to do. And so, the problem must be resolved in the higher command headquarters of the opposition and the KBL.

President Marcos, I'm sure, is having a grand time, while the political kingpins of the opposition and his own people speculate on what he will do, what he will finally decide. Because when you come down to it, in the final analysis, everything depends on the president, and you can only guess what will happen if you know President Marcos.

ANALYST ACCUSES NAMFREL OF PARTIALITY TO OPPOSITION

HK050441 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 5 Aug 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] We are told that the Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] is reorganizing in earnest, now that there is this news about a snap election, I am sure that the leaders of Namfrel will be more (?vehement) in their determination to be appointed officials, [words indistinct] from the Commission on Elections [Comelec]. [words indistinct] without that recognition by the government, Namfrel if it is to be a real citizens' movement should take in everybody.

As it is now, everybody knows what Namfrel is up to. They would like to have the elections clean, meaning they don't want the administration to cheat. But there is no evidence that Namfrel is going after the opposition people who are cheating. Even in their pronouncements, in their announcements, in their analyses, they zero in on the faults of the Comelec, those of the national government and the KBL.

If Namfrel is to be an opposition organization, so be it. What's wrong with a national movement of citizens for free elections [words indistinct] of opposition orientation. Surely nobody can mistake the necessity for the opposition to be hunting about for signs that the elections will be free.

But what makes the Namfrel bogus is its claim that it is nonpartisan, that it is clean and it is not tainted by opposition and politics. This is not so. We saw them in the last election, in previous elections. Namfrel by its very nature must be opposition-oriented and it is, and the leadership of Namfrel have been vocal in criticizing the government not only in matters pertaining to elections but in all other matters pertaining to government, meaning to say, if the leadership is opposition-minded, how can the organization for free elections, the Namfrel, be nonpartisan? Let's call a spade a spade, let's call it partisan. What's wrong with that?

IMPEACHMENT MOVE LEADER DEFENDS STRATEGY

HK021451 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Aug 85 pp 1, 11

[By Vicente B. Foz]

[Text] The opposition move to file impeachment proceedings against President Marcos is aimed at saving the republic, member of parliament Antonio Cuenco (opposition, Cebu City) said yesterday. Cuenco, who is initiating impeachment move in the Batasan, disputed charges by Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leaders that opposition plans to impeach the president is "a plot to paralyze the government machinery and efforts to revive the economy and eliminate communist threat."

As this developed, a KBL legal panel was reported studying the "propriety and legality" of filing libel charges against opposition Batasan members who filed the impeachment resolution. Cuenco said the KBL leaders were evading the issue of whether certain acts were committed constituting grounds for impeachment under the constitution. If the evidence is strong, Cuenco said, "even the most rabid KBL partisans would vote for impeachment."

Fifty-three opposition MPs, including one independent, have signed the impeachment resolution on the strength of the MERCURY NEWS report on the alleged hidden wealth of prominent Filipinos in the United States. Once the impeachment trial begins, Cuenco said, Batasan members will take a special oath to do impartial justice according to the constitution and the law. "The statement that the KBL can thwart any impeachment move just because they are superior in number in total disregard of the evidence, is simply atrocious," Cuenco said.

Minority floor leader Jose B. Laurel Jr. has formed an 11-man board of managers and a panel of 12 prosecutors who will handle the prosecution of the impeachment in the Batasan. The impeachment resolution is expected to be filed next week.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER BACKS IMPEACHMENT

NC031300 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 3 (AFP) -- Former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said today he would back impeachment proceedings against President Ferdinand Marcos if accusations of his involvement in a property scandal turned out to be valid. Mr Tolentino also branded as "objectionable" a plan by fellow-members of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) to dissolve the national assembly to nullify a move by opposition MP's to impeach the president. The impeachment move, which observers said was sure to be defeated because two thirds of the assembly's current 176 MP's were KBL members, followed allegations that Mr Marcos illegally acquired millions of dollars worth of property abroad.

COLUMNIST ON IMPLICATIONS OF MARCOS IMPEACHMENT

HK050213 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Aug 85 p 6

[Jesus Bigornia column: "Implications of Impeach-FM Move in Batasan"]

[Excerpt] Any move to impeach the President is a most serious undertaking. It challenges the Chief Executive's ability, capacity and moral ascendancy over the people to continue holding office. Legally, it is the equivalent of charging him criminally and haling him before a court. The only difference is that in this case, the specific offenses are enumerated in the Constitution and the Batasang Pambansa becomes both prosecutor and judge.

In effect, a move to impeach such as that contemplated by opposition members of the Batasan tells President Marcos: "You have lost the right to remain in office. Step down from Malacanang." In this sense it is a declaration of war, even if it be just a political and propaganda war. Under these circumstances, the President considered for impeachment cannot be blamed for doing all he can to deflect, reverse, or otherwise counter the impeachment move. In war, whether physical or political, survival is the name of the game. Self-preservation is the first law of nature.

It seems that President Marcos has found the perfect counterfoil to the intended impeachment resolution: A twin proposal for the dissolution of the nettlesome Batasan and a call for the election of a president and a vice president. When the Batasan sits in judgment of a president, the lawmaking body will only be acting for and in behalf of the people whom its members represent. To the mind of many, there is no better way than letting the people judge for themselves -- through an election -- whether they want a president to continue in office or not.

Another effect of a move to impeach is to attempt to nullify the will of the people who elected Mr Marcos in the last presidential elections. In short, what the people wanted -- and declared themselves through the ballot -- will now be negated by the representatives of the people in the Batasan, not by the people themselves. There is confusion as to what is the real will of the people vis-a-vis the president being judged. The fact that these questions -- impeachment, snap election, the will of the people -- emerge two years before the scheduled presidential polling in 1987 makes it even more imperative that a solution to the problem of confidence is found.

An impeachment move at this time, even if it does not succeed, will undoubtedly undermine the faith and confidence of the people in the Marcos administration, preventing him from effectively ruling in the admittedly difficult years before his current tenure comes to an end.

Therefore, by calling a snap election, President Marcos will be laying squarely before the electorate the issue of confidence in his stewardship of the nation's affairs. An added bonus that may be gleaned from such an election which is completely unrelated to the issue of confidence is the issue of synchronization of elections. The country has been waxing hot and cold on the subject and many synchronization formulas and different "mixes" have been proposed. Dissolution of the Batasan and snap elections may automatically solve the ticklish problem.

VIRATA COMMENTS ON SNAP PRESIDENTIAL POLL IDEA

HK040714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0707 GMT 4 Aug 85

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Aug 4 (AFP) -- Premier Cesar Virata has warned that simultaneous parliamentary and presidential polls would be unconstitutional and leave the Philippines without a caretaker president. Mr Virata confirmed in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday that President Ferdinand Marcos may seek a fresh mandate in the face of an impeachment threat because he wants to remove any cloud over his rule. But the premier stressed that Mr Marcos must resign in order to run in a snap election.

The Constitution states that the speaker of the national assembly, or Batasan, becomes acting president if the chief executive resigns, dies or is disabled. "Under the Constitution, while the speaker is acting president, the Batasan cannot be dissolved. Otherwise there will be no acting president," he said.

The ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party had said Thursday that it was considering snap presidential and parliamentary polls, which would be unprecedented here. Under an amendment ratified last year, the post of vice president -- abolished during the 1972-81 martial law period -- would be restored only in the next presidential election, officially set for 1987. The KBL announcement on the polls came after the start of an opposition campaign to file an impeachment resolution in parliament against Mr Marcos over allegations that he had stashed ill-gotten wealth abroad. KBL leaders said the election may be held in November.

Sparked by the SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS of California's expose on the alleged U.S. holdings of prominent Filipinos, the impeachment move has provoked strong reactions from the KBL even if it is sure to be defeated once put to a vote. Observers said the impeachment resolution, which requires only one-fifth of the assembly's 176 current member's to enter the voting stage, would largely be symbolic. The opposition controls only a third of parliament, while the resolution requires a two-thirds vote in order to pass.

Mr Virata belittled the prospects of the resolution and said "what the president is interested in is effective governance, in other words, to remove any cloud on his part that he cannot govern effectively." Mr Virata, who has been premier since 1981, said he was for a snap presidential poll so the government can be "more decisive." He also reiterated a longstanding call for a "more parliamentary" form of government, saying the system had yet to be precisely defined by the Constitution.

Mr Virata said the current set-up could lead to constitutional crisis between conflicting executive and legislative branches. "In a parliamentary form of government, the system resolves itself. Once you feel you are losing the majority and you want to get a fresh mandate, you challenge immediately and go into an election," Mr Virata said.

The Philippines has a mixed system of government which Mr Marcos describes as being similar to the French model: The president is elected by the nation's voters and selects the premier, who runs day-to-day affairs, from among the national assembly's members. The last parliamentary election, for a six-year term, was in May last year.

The premier said the president was concerned over how the impeachment resolution was being portrayed in the local and foreign press, and how it might affect an economic-recovery program worked out by Manila with foreign lenders. "The concern of the president is that if a big cloud is generated by this impeachment, specially by the foreign press, then in order to improve the issue of governance, he is willing to seek a new mandate so that he can carry on the economic program more effectively," he said.

Mr Virata, who is also finance minister, said the government, which is constrained by the recovery program to limit its budget deficit, could afford a snap election by cutting expenses in other areas. "We have to spend about probably 300 to 400 million pesos (16 to 21 million dollars) to carry out an election," he said.

LAWYER CITES U.S. OFFER ON RADAR STATIONS REPORT

HK040706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 4 Aug 85

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Manila, Aug 4 (AFP) -- The United States has offered to help verify a report that Filipino troopers replaced U.S. airmen manning two radar stations the day of Benigno Aquino's murder at Manila Airport, a private prosecutor has said. U.S. Embassy Counselor for Political Affairs Scott Hallford, in a letter to lawyer Lupino Lazaro in the Aquino murder case, said the mission was prepared to give the necessary information to an "appropriate agency" of the Philippine Government, the attorney told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Lazaro had asked the U.S. mission to confirm a report that U.S. servicemen were excluded from their posts in two U.S.-Philippine communication stations that monitored the airliner carrying Mr Aquino. Mr Aquino was shot dead at Manila Airport on August 21, 1983 as he returned from self-exile. Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others are on trial for their alleged involvement in a military conspiracy behind the murder.

Mr Hallford's letter said "all information in our possession" relating to the U.S. Air Force personnel knowledge concerning the activities at the Wallace and Villamor Air Stations on the day Mr Aquino was assassinated "might be of interest" to the trial court. The information has yet to be released, but Mr Lazaro said the letter was a "virtual confirmation" that there was a "high and not only restricted" conspiracy in the Aquino murder. Mr Lazaro said the trial court "merely scratched the surface of the whole criminal plot" to assassinate Mr Aquino, President Ferdinand Marcos' chief political rival. He said the U.S. servicemen's exclusion "must be an order from higher ups." "It would pave the way for further investigation of no less than General Ver, several government ministers and military generals or even Mr Marcos in the conspiracy," he added.

Mr Lazaro said he took steps to inquire from the U.S. mission after a California newspaper, the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, reported that Filipino airmen took over the control rooms at the two stations and sent two F-5 jets to intercept the plane at about the time it was arriving from Taipei. Washington and Manila have agreements on joint administration and operation of military installations in the Philippines.

Major Gen. Vicente Piccio, the Philippine Air Force chief, immediately branded the newspaper report as a "sensationalized barracks story." The story, quoting U.S. servicemen formerly stationed at the two installations, said the Philippine jet fighters were instructed to land the jetliner at an air base 60 kilometers (35 miles) north of Manila but either "missed the plane or the timing was off."

The Aquino murder trial began in February and is stalled by technicalities at the Supreme Court which is expected to issue a resolution on the case.

VIRATA DIRECTS PROBES OF HIDDEN WEALTH

HK021525 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 2 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata said yesterday he has directed the Central Bank [CB] and the Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR] to look into reports of "hidden wealth" by Filipinos in the United States. He also told the Batasan's appropriations committee hearing the proposed national budget that the directive also included other countries like Japan, where reports show that a greater amount of logs were received than what was actually recorded by government offices here.

The matter of hidden wealth came up in the course of hearings when member of parliament Emigdio Tanjuatco (Unido-Rizal) said that dollars salted away in the United States could have helped the country recover quickly from its present economic ailment. Tanjuatco also felt that it was precisely the salting away of dollars which could have precipitated the breakdown of the economy.

MP Arturo Pacificador (KBL-Antique) sparked a debate between him and MP Homobono Adaza (Mindanao Alliance-Misamis Oriental) by insisting that Tanjuatco's query was not relevant to the budget discussions. However, the Rizal oppositionist laid the ground for the question which prompted Virata to admit that the CB and the BIR were looking into the matter and were expected to make an official report soon.

Virata made it clear, however, that bank security measures and confidentiality would make it difficult for the government to gather evidence. He said the crime must be proved first before the bank releases the information. Adaza told the committee that he had been reliably informed by "a ranking member of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan" that the U.S. State Department had a list of some 1,500 Filipino nonresidents in the U.S. who had acquired large amounts of property. "I am also made to understand that THE NEW YORK TIMES, a prestigious American newspaper, would publish sometime this month a bigger expose on hidden wealth of Filipinos in the U.S." Adaza said. Virata said that as soon as reports are available, he would be willing to submit them to the committee members subject to "the rules."

BASE WORKERS ASSAIL VETO POWER OF U.S. MILITARY

HK021521 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Aug 85 p 8

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Angeles City -- The Filipino Civilian Employees Association (FCEA) at Clark Air Base here assailed yesterday the "Veto power" of the United States military facility commanders over the decision of the RP [Republic of Philippines]-U.S. arbitration board which handles labor disputes between the Filipino workers and their American employers.

FCEA, which claims over 6,000 members, also urged a thorough review by Philippine authorities of the reported disparity in pay between the Filipino and the American workers at the U.S. bases. Sources said the arbitration board is composed of representatives from the Philippine government, FCEA, and U.S. facility commanders.

However, sources said the U.S. base commanders can always reverse the decision of the majority of the board members looking into disputes which may arise from allegedly unfair labor practices. Remigio Simbillo, FCEA president, expressed the hopes that the proposed review of the RP-U.S. military bases agreement will boost the chances of the Filipino workers in all the U.S. facilities in the country to get "more equitable and fair labor agreement" from their American employers.

RAMOS ORDERS ARREST OF PRIEST'S ALLEGED KIDNAPPER

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[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos yesterday [2 August] ordered the arrest and investigation of a soldier identified as one of three alleged abductors of missing Roman Catholic priest Rudy Romano. Ordered arrested was Corporal Wilfredo Dagatan of the 7th Military Intelligence Group.

The soldier was identified by a taxi driver, Andres Suson, during a Supreme Court inquiry into the disappearance of Romano on 11 July. Suson alleged that he saw the priest riding a motorcycle just outside Cebu City when he was blocked by a car and forced into it by two Armalite-wielding men. He identified Corporal Dagatan, who was sitting before the justices with other military officials. Suson said he knew of the name of Dagatan from a bystander, who knew Dagatan and also saw the alleged abduction.

Meanwhile, a military court in Naga City convicted a soldier yesterday for the killing of a provincial journalist last November. The soldier, Philippine Constabulary Constable (Eduardo Iran), was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment with hard labor in absentia. (Iran) was convicted for killing provincial journalist (Walter Susbreno) near Naga City. (Iran) escaped from a military prison in Manila last May.

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